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Report of the Indian Students Deptt:

1920-21

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OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

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# REPORT

OF THE

# INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

## FOR THE YEAR APRIL 1st, 1920—MARCH 31st, 1921.

**PRECEDED BY A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE PERIOD 1916—1920.**

LONDON:
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1921.

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# REPORT

ON THE

# WORK OF THE INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

1. I have the honour to submit for the information of the High Commissioner for India a report on the work of the Indian Students' Department for the twelve months commencing from 1st April, 1920 and ending 31st March, 1921, preceded by a general survey of the work of the Department for the period of five years since the issue of Sir Charles Mallet's last report in August, 1916. Period covered by the Report.

2. The transfer of the Indian Students' Department from the control of the Secretary of State in Council to that of the High Commissioner for India, which took place on the 1st October, 1920, marks the close of a chapter in the history of the Department and furnishes a favourable opportunity for reviewing the intervening period since the issue of the last report. It is much to be regretted that the abnormal conditions of the War years and their attendant difficulties inevitably led to the temporary suspension of the Annual Reports and I therefore propose to give a brief résumé of the work of the Department from 1st July, 1916 to 31st March, 1920, and then to cover, in more detail, its work during the last financial year, *i.e.*, from the 1st April, 1920 to the 31st March, 1921. Description of Report.

## PART I.

### GENERAL REVIEW, 1916–1920.

3. In June, 1916, when the period covered by Sir Charles Mallet's reports ceased, we were still in the midst of the war and the country was beginning to feel the hardships attendant upon a war in which the whole nation was engaged. The cost of living began to rise slowly but steadily, and a shortage of essentials began to make itself felt. Food rationing and military service—to mention but two of the abnormal factors existent—tended to make conditions harder for Indian students. The staffs of the universities were depleted, as the younger men joined the army and the older men took up various kinds of war work. Many university buildings were handed over to, or commandeered by, the military authorities, and thus not only the accommodation, but the facilities available for all kinds of education, became gradually less and the courses offered were, of necessity, below the pre-war standard. The number of students coming to this country decreased perceptibly—the risks of the voyage, even if passages could be obtained, being by no means an inconsiderable factor. But it by no means follows that the work of the Students' Department was reduced. On the contrary, the numbers of enquiries dealt with increased every year, as students and parents wished to obtain all the information possible, in anticipation of the end of the war. The regulations regarding the issue of passports and the necessity for recommendations gave the Department the opportunity of helping many students, and the certificates of an officer of the Department, to the effect that the holders were Indian students in England only for the purposes of study, were accepted by the military authorities as exempting them from service in the army. But I prefer to deal with the various points of interest under the headings in which they arise. Position in 1916.

(B5894) Wt. 14311—15/151. 4,500 8/21. Gp. 32.

## THE LONDON BUREAU.

Various Changes.

4. Dr. Arnold succeeded Sir Charles Mallet in 1916, with the altered designation of Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State, and Mr. N. C. Sen, O.B.E. assumed the duties of Local Adviser, London, at 21, Cromwell Road, assisted by Mr. R. C. Dyson, as Clerk. In February, 1919, Mr. R. E. Gordon George, B.Litt., M.A., became Assistant Adviser and also Warden of 21, Cromwell Road. In view of the great increase in the work, further reorganisation was found necessary and, on Mr. Dyson's retirement in October 1919, Mr. D. F. Bewers was appointed Clerk and Accountant and Mr. R. M. J. Knaster, B.A. was appointed as second Assistant Adviser. On Mr. Gordon George's resignation in February, 1920, Mr. Knaster took over the duties of Warden in addition to his work as Assistant Adviser, and Mr. V. I. Gaster, B.A., was appointed an Assistant Adviser.

Reports of Local Adviser, London.

1916–1917.

5. The annual reports of the London Adviser show a gradual increase in the correspondence and work of this branch, and details of the correspondence dealt with and of the visits to the office are given in the table in paragraph 13. He noted in 1916–17 that the work of the Department seemed to be attaining more recognition and that the hostility, which had undoubtedly arisen—due partly to ignorance and partly to misconception—was on the decrease. On the other side, he observed how the magnificent response of India during the war had had an excellent effect in England, and that as a consequence any racial prejudice that might have existed seemed very much on the decline. Attention was drawn to the number of Indian students who had obtained various medical appointments as house surgeons, house physicians, etc., in particular, Drs. R. N. Cooper, G. C. Chatterjee and Cawas Homi. 21, Cromwell Road, became the centre of many kinds of Indian activities during the war, and it is a matter for gratification that it was possible for Indian students and others to offer help and personal services and to show attentions not only to a large number of Indian officers and soldiers from the Front, but also to members of the Indian medical and clerical staff, of the Y.M.C.A., the Indian Labour Corps and others. Many distinguished people attended receptions and parties held there, especially those given in honour of Lord and Lady Chelmsford, Lord Ronaldshay, Lady Willingdon and Lady Earle; and the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, Sir James (now Lord) Meston and Sir Satyendra Sinha (now Lord Sinha of Raipur) was made the occasion by Indian students of according an enthusiastic welcome to these representatives of India at the Imperial Conference. In this year the Indian Gymkhana Club was started.

1917–1918.

6. 1917–18 was a quiet year, as, owing to the difficulty of obtaining passages, the number of students arriving was very small, though the increasing number of enquiries showed the probability of many arrivals when the war ended. The Bureau was able to render assistance to the military authorities by finding students to instruct British officers in Hindustani, and to act as interpreters or as translators of Oriental papers.

1918–1919.

7. The number of arrivals in 1918–19 was more normal, as the only restriction seems to have been the accommodation available for passages. It was pleasant to notice that newly arriving students seemed to make a point of resorting to 21, Cromwell Road, for accommodation and assistance, and as a result the house was very often overcrowded, owing to the impossibility of sending away students, who had just arrived, to find other lodgings. The problem of providing for sudden batches of newcomers was taken in hand and in the following year it was possible, by making arrangements with neighbouring hotels and institutions, to find accommodation at a moment's notice for practically any number.

1919–20. Difficulties after the War.

8. In 1919–20 the numbers arriving exceeded all records, and many difficulties arose as an aftermath of the war. The Local Adviser discussed these at length in his reports, and their importance cannot be underestimated when considering the work of the Department.

Congestion at Educational Establishments.

9. At the head must be placed the congestion at all the educational institutions. The return of the teaching staff to these institutions, and the release of the buildings by the military authorities, again placed the educational

resources of the Kingdom open to those who could take advantage of them, and the number of those who could and would do so, had greatly increased. Boys of 18 or 19, who had, owing to the approaching necessity of joining the army, remained at school instead of going to a university for a few months only, now rushed to seize their opportunity before they became too old. Students, whose services in the army had interrupted their courses, returned to resume their study. In the provincial universities especially, the children of artisans and the lower middle classes were enabled, owing to the high rate of wages prevailing, to take advantage of a university education, and in addition, large numbers of ex-Service men, who desired a university or technical education and had reasonable qualifications, were given grants by the Government. So numerous were these applications that admission was very hard to obtain even for well qualified Indian students. This was in no way due to any tendency to neglect or ignore Indian students ; it was the inevitable result of the special circumstances arising out of the war. As the universities and other educational institutions naturally felt that the ex-Service men and the younger students whose training had been interrupted claimed the first consideration, the pressure on accommodation was very severe and large numbers of British applicants had to be reluctantly refused admission. It is interesting to note that the official return of the number of full-time students at the various Universities and University Colleges in England alone (excluding Oxford and Cambridge) shows that the number increased from 10,808 in 1913–14 to 19,829 in 1919–20, and that the corresponding figures for the whole of the United Kingdom (excluding Oxford and Cambridge, Trinity College, Dublin, and Guy's Hospital) were 22,230 in 1913–14 and 36,424 in 1919–20.* The Cromwell Road Bureau made many efforts to obtain admissions for students, and was generally successful if the student concerned were duly qualified and had applied in good time. It must be remembered in this connection that the Bureau was not concerned with applications for the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow, which were dealt with by the Educational Adviser at the India Office. (It is unfortunate that the numbers of admissions obtained cannot be given as no record appears to have been kept, but this has been remedied and records will be available in the future.) There is no doubt that many students arrived here with very vague ideas as to the courses they desired to study, having made no preliminary enquiries and having no promise of admission. Difficulties often arose because students applied for courses upon which they were not qualified to enter or because they lacked the requisite qualifications for admission to a British university ; in many cases much time and money was thus wasted before the necessary entrance examinations could be passed and the courses begun. Often, when the qualifications were good, only insufficient certificates were forthcoming, students sometimes bringing statements from the Principals of their colleges to the effect that they had passed a particular examination, completely ignoring the necessity of producing the University Certificates in original. Many disappointments and delays could have been avoided had these students availed themselves of the facilities and information obtainable from the Advisory Committees and other trustworthy sources in India, instead of relying upon very vague memories and statements from irresponsible people, as even if no definite promises of admission could be obtained, at least a statement of the requirements of the English institutions could have been ascertained.

10. The great increase in the cost of living in this country proved another difficulty in the path of students coming to England, as their allowances in many cases were quite inadequate, their parents' calculations having been based on pre-war conditions and pre-war values. The Board of Trade index figures, published monthly, based on the average expenditure of a working-class family, prove an approximately correct guide, and when it is realised that the increase in August, 1920 was 176 per cent. above the pre-war figure, some idea may be formed of the position. It was clearly impossible for any student to live on an income which might have been considered sufficient before the war. An income of £250–300 became the minimum, and failure to realise this led to many applications for help to the Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee, and, sometimes, to the return of the students to India, before they had completed Cost of Living.

* Returns from Universities and University Colleges in receipt of Treasury Grant, 1919–20.

their course of training. The fact that allowances of the Government of India scholars were increased (*see* paragraph 46) shows the view taken by the Secretary of State, as to what income was necessary to enable a student to pursue his studies in England without undue financial anxiety.

11. In addition, the housing difficulty, due to the demobilization of large numbers of men and the consequent difficulty of obtaining accommodation, became greatly accentuated everywhere. Particularly was this felt in industrial towns where labourers and other workmen earning good wages could afford to pay high prices for their lodgings, and thus put up the market price beyond what the average Indian student could pay and although the London Adviser and his staff did as much as possible to mitigate this difficulty, the pressure of the purely office work rendered it practically impossible to carry out an efficient survey of the various lodgings and accommodation available.

Women Students

12. Another noticeable feature of this year was the number of Indian women students who arrived, all of whom appeared to be well qualified for the courses they proposed to undergo. It is interesting to notice that the majority of these ladies proposed to study medicine or teaching.

Work of London Adviser.

13. A great deal of attention has been given to the reports of the London Adviser, as the majority of students coming to England pass through London and came into contact with his office, even if they might ultimately go to another university. He was in touch with all the universities except the universities of Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh (where there are Local Advisers) and Oxford and Cambridge (where different arrangements are in force) and with these cases the department at the India Office dealt directly.

*Table showing the Correspondence and Interviews at* 21, *Cromwell Road, for* 1916–20.

| | 1st July, 1916, to 30th June, 1917. | 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918. | 1st July, 1918, to 30th June, 1919. | 1st July, 1919, to 30th June, 1920. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. Total number of individual students interviewed* ... ... ... ... ... | 287 | 296 | 389 | 994 |
| II. Total number of newly arrived students interviewed (included in I). .... ... | 57 | 33 | 96 | 445 |
| III. Total number of interviews given ... | 995 | 1,155 | 1,204 | 3,033 |
| IV. Total number of new students accommodated at 21, Cromwell Road on arrival ... | 49 | 30 | 90 | 311 |
| V. Letters received ... ... ... ... | 5,396 | 4,488 | 3,995 | 7,337 |
| VI. Letters despatched ... ... ... ... | 4,108 | 3,487 | 3,724 | 7,339 |

* This does not include students who were in touch with the Department by correspondence but who were not actually interviewed.

Engineering Adviser.

14. Mr. Campion, the Engineering Adviser, reported that the number of students who consulted him in 1917–18 was 20; in 1918–19, 16 (the smallest number with which he has dealt); in 1919–20, 78. He has been successful in placing many students in works or as apprentices to engineers, and has helped many to find the training most suitable to them. He reverts again to the question of the study of Civil Engineering in this country, and points out that there have been many distinguished engineers trained at Roorki College, who obtained prominence in India without having come to England. The B.E. Civil Engineering Degrees of the Universities of Calcutta or Madras are not below the standard required for the British Degrees, whilst stress should be laid on the fact that for Railway work, Irrigation Works, the building of bridges, &c., engineers do not require a specifically European

training. Moreover, it is scarcely necessary to add that facilities for these special branches are extremely limited in the United Kingdom, whilst they can more easily be obtained in India. But these seem to be overlooked or ignored by Indian students, who apparently prefer to come to this country and pay the high premium required by a Civil Engineer, often as much as £150 per annum. Mr. Campion is, therefore, of the opinion that students are ill-advised to come to England for such training, though, of course, in other branches of Engineering, where, as he explains, the Indian universities and institutions do not yet possess the necessary plant, &c., they can derive great benefit from study and experience in this country. It is specially pointed out that as a general rule there is but little opportunity for gaining experience in Railway instruction in this country, and Mr. Campion therefore strongly urges the heads of Indian Institutions to remind and advise their engineering students that a practical training as a premium pupil is obtainable in Indian railway companies. The same point is brought forward in regard to training in railway traffic for the purpose of obtaining posts on Indian Railways. Each English railway prefers to train men for its own particular system, and this training is of not much use when applied to another railway company, especially to an Indian railway system, where the conditions are different. Besides, very few appointments are made as Assistant Traffic Superintendents in England, many more being available in India.

15. He noted in 1917–18 the fact that it was easy in that year to obtain facilities in practical training for Indian students in most branches of Engineering, owing to the fact that so many English employees were engaged in war services, and many of them earned good wages. Practical Training.

## PROVINCIAL LOCAL ADVISERS.

16. In 1916, the Local Adviser in Edinburgh was Dr. J. Miller. The principal changes which have been noted with regard to Edinburgh concern the educational facilities. Of the most important of these may be mentioned the institution of the degree of Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) in 1916, the Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com.) in 1918, and the Diploma of Public Health (D.P.H.) in 1919. Other changes are the raising of the standard of the medical preliminary examination and the institution of an admission examination in chemistry for students wishing to attend a chemistry class for graduation purposes. Edinburgh.

17. With regard to finance, attention is drawn to the hardships and inconveniences caused by the failure of parents and guardians to send money at regular intervals. Numerous cases have been brought to the Adviser's notice, and in some cases the health and prospects of the students have been seriously affected. He suggests that a sum should be kept on deposit and that this should not be drawn upon for current expenses. He also draws attention to the fact that in the Scottish Universities, the University authorities exercise no supervision over the conduct or behaviour of the students, except in the class-room and laboratory. It may thus happen that the student matriculates and pays his fees, but does not study or attend classes, and may do so for one or more years without attention being called to his conduct by anyone in authority. Where the parent or guardian lives in the British Isles, sooner or later these facts come to light and appropriate action is taken, but in the case of students from distant countries, whose parents have not made some arrangements for guardianship, irregularity in diligence and conduct may continue unchecked for a considerable period. It is therefore advisable for such students to be placed under the guardianship of an official of the University or of some other responsible person, it being understood of course that the supervision will be so exercised as to lead the earnest student to look upon his guardian as a friend and adviser rather than as a sort of policeman. Dangers of Irregular remittances to Students.

18. Special emphasis is laid on the great importance of medical examination before leaving India, and the absolute necessity for a definite medical opinion that the student is likely to be able to withstand the climate here. Moreover, it is strongly recommended that students, although in apparently good health, should be medically examined periodically in this country, so that any possibility of a serious breakdown in health may be discovered. Importance of Medical Examination in India.

Glasgow.

19. In 1916, the Local Adviser at Glasgow was Mr. H. Bamford. Owing to ill-health he retired in September, 1918, and Dr. Duff succeeded him for a short period. He was compelled to resign this position owing to pressure of other duties, and Mr. J. S. Nicholson assumed charge in October, 1919. During the years 1915–1918, the Engineering Department was almost completely closed, and it is for Engineering that the majority of Indian students come to Glasgow. Only the lecture classes were held, but a full course of study was provided at the Royal Technical College, which is affiliated to the University. During the session 1919–20, no Engineering classes at all were held at the University, but as post graduate students began to be admitted in 1919, a special summer session was held. Full activities were renewed in the session 1919–20, but as there was an excessive demand for admission to the University, due mainly to the demobilization of ex-service men, many students were refused admission. Also, as a large extension of the Engineering Department was begun in 1920, the accommodation available was for the time being further diminished. It is now hoped to be able to take more students than has been previously possible.

Manchester.

20. The Manchester Local Adviser, Mr. Richardson, having taken a commission in the army, was away from Manchester from January, 1918—April 1919, during which time his place was taken by Mr. Murray Wrong, and later on by Mr. F. B. Fishenden. The number of students who were in attendance in Manchester was 16 to 17, including two Government of India scholars.

## OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Relations between Department and Oxford and Cambridge.

21. The new system of dealing with Indian students at Oxford and Cambridge has been working for some years, and this appears to be a convenient opportunity for explaining clearly the relations between the Secretary to the Delegacy for Oriental Students at Oxford and the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee at Cambridge and this Department, and also for discussing some of the difficulties which have manifested themselves.

Early History.

22. In the early days of the existence of this Department, there were, both at Oxford and Cambridge, Advisers to Indian students, who were members of the Department. Their position was explained in Sir Charles Mallet's Report of 1915–16 (para. 10) as follows:—

> "The intervention of the India Office in this matter has from the first been dictated by one motive alone, the desire to secure for Indians wider openings and an easier entry into Universities, which are still to a large extent privileged places. Some of our critics have never quite realised how serious the risk had become, owing to causes which need not be dwelt on here, that the facilities offered to Indians at Oxford and Cambridge might be diminished rather than increased, and how the situation was saved by Lord Morley's action, and by the system of guarantees and guardianship which subsequently grew up. Many of the leading Colleges required better recommendations if they were to admit candidates from India, better means of sifting and testing the applications which they received, and better security that the men admitted would prove to be satisfactory students. These recommendations the Advisory Committees in India have been able to provide with increasing success, and the Advisers at Oxford and Cambridge, by consenting to act as guardians when the Colleges required it, have supplied the local guarantees desired. Few, I think, of the Indian students who came under the guardianship of Mr. Burrows* and Mr. Benians† would deny that the difficult duty was discharged with kindliness and tact, or that the Advisers interfered as little as possible with the students' freedom."

Students perhaps did not appreciate the fact that, had it not been for these Advisers, who accepted the burden of guardianship, the possibilities of obtaining admission for Indian students at these Universities might have been very greatly reduced, owing to the natural insistence of the college

* The Adviser at Oxford.

† The Adviser at Cambridge.

authorities that there should be someone to stand surety for these students and thus be responsible (*inter alia*) for the payment of their fees and dues. This, of course, implied no differentiation between English and Indian students, since when English students defaulted or failed to pay their dues, or were otherwise not amenable to discipline, representations could be made to the parents and others in England, whereas it is obvious that no such action is possible where the parent or guardian lived over six thousand miles away. (The whole matter is explained very lucidly on pages 10 to 12 of the "Memorandum on the Position of Indian Students in the United Kingdom," forwarded by the Secretary of State to the Government of India and published in India in 1918.) But objection was raised to the system of Advisers, on the ground that to place the students under the guardianship of these Advisers was tantamount to placing them under the direct control of the India Office, and, to meet this objection and to avoid the slightest suspicion of an encroachment by the India Office on the liberties of Indian students, the whole system was re-cast in 1916. The position is now as follows: At Oxford, a Delegacy for Oriental Students, and at Cambridge, an Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee, have been formed under the control of the University authorities, and although grants are made to the Universities by the Secretary of State (now by the High Commissioner for India) for the expenses of these bodies, in virtue of the services they render to Indian students, no rights of control are conferred upon the Secretary of State or the High Commissioner for India.

Present Position.

23. Matters affecting Indian students, which include dealing with applications for admissions, are in the hands of these University authorities, and are thus completely severed from all official control; and it is just the fact that the University authorities and Heads of colleges are not under official control which makes it possible to allege that the Indian Students' Department is unable to influence admissions to these Universities. It is hardly necessary to add that all the British Universities naturally and justly reserve to themselves the entire power of granting admission, but whereas in the case of the majority of British Universities it is possible to submit an application to one single and definite authority having power to grant admission, the conditions at Oxford and Cambridge, where the right to admit is ultimately in the hands of the Head of the College concerned, renders this simplified procedure impossible. No action can, therefore, be taken on an application for admission received by this Department beyond forwarding it, together with all the certificates received, to the Secretaries of the two University bodies referred to above. Each Secretary collects all the applications received, whether through this Department or direct from the applicant, and submits the applications about March of each year to the heads of the various colleges, with reference to their selections for the ensuing session. There are, especially in view of the congestion in the universities at present, many more applications than vacancies, and many must, therefore, be rejected. The acceptance or rejection of a particular applicant rests completely in the hands of the authorities of each college, and this explains why some students with inferior intellectual qualifications are selected, whereas other students with superior qualifications are unsuccessful, as each college chooses from its own point of view. One may prefer a student with a degree, another College a student with no degree but with a good record in sports, a third College may decide on the grounds that an applicant has some family connection with the college. However unsatisfactory this may be thought, it rests in the hands of the University authorities, and is beyond the power of the Department to alter. It may be noted, however, that of late the High Commissioner has induced the College authorities to agree not to make selections without a full study of the names in the Secretary's list.

Procedure regarding applications for Admission.

24. A question often raised is that students have been informed by the Department on the authority of statements from the Secretary to the Delegacy for Oriental Students at Oxford or from the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee that no more vacancies are available, and that their applications have been rejected; and then, later on, they learn that other candidates with inferior qualifications, who applied considerably later than they did, have succeeded by personal application in obtaining admission.

Notifications of Admissions.

It is useless to deny that this occasionally happens. It is due to that independence which each college cherishes and preserves. It is open to a college tutor to tell the Secretary to the Delegacy for Oriental Students at Oxford, or the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee at Cambridge, who so informs the Department that there is no more room for Indian students, and then for the college to re-consider its decision in a particular case. But this is not a frequent occurrence, and too much emphasis cannot be laid on the risk which is taken by a student who comes to England at the last minute, in the hope that some such lucky event may help him in securing admission, and, as observed in the last paragraph, the Colleges have agreed to make their selections in fuller contact with the Delegacy's (or Committee's) Secretary.

Number of Indian Students at Oxford and Cambridge.

25. There is just one other point to which attention may be drawn. It is often stated that Oxford and Cambridge now admit fewer Indian students than formerly. This is not the case; apart from a temporary drop during the war years, when the Colleges were working with greatly reduced numbers, there has been an increase. Thus in 1913–14 the total number of Indian Students in residence was 70 at Oxford and 100 at Cambridge; in 1920–21 the figures were 112 and 121 respectively. These latter figures are a high watermark. Figures for 1908–09 to 1912–13 can be found in the Memorandum (p. 13) previously referred to.

Applications not necessarily to be through Department.

26. It may be emphasised that there is no necessity for an application to be made through this Department, though this ensures, to a certain extent, that all the necessary testimonials and papers, &c., are in due form, and provides a useful means of communication, since any application sent direct to the Secretary of the Oriental Delegacy at Oxford, or the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee, Cambridge, receives equal consideration. This Department acts merely as a forwarding agent to these Secretaries. There is, however, this advantage for the student applying through the Department, that he can simultaneously state an alternative choice, and should he be unsuccessful in Oxford and Cambridge, steps can at once be taken to apply for his admission at another university.

## INDIAN ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

Common Features.

27. The work of the Indian Advisory Committees throughout the period under discussion, as shown by the annual reports forwarded by the Secretaries, is extremely interesting and shows to what increasing extent the Committees are being utilised. Common features through all the reports are (1) appreciative references to the conference of Secretaries which took place in Simla in 1917; (2) the continuous increase of the work, which was specially marked in 1919–20; and (3), in the more important Advisory Committees, the large increase of enquiries regarding education and technical training in Japan and America.

Conference of Secretaries.

28. The Conference of Secretaries, which was held at Simla in 1917, was summoned by the Government of India, and while there can be little doubt that the recommendations considered and adopted, proved useful in so far as the work of the Committees in India is concerned, it is not by any means certain that full advantage was taken of this meeting to make clear the position in England and the requirements of the English institutions.

Increase in Work.

29. With regard to the increase in the work, such Committees as have submitted figures of the number of students interviewed and the correspondence sent and received, show that although, generally speaking, there was, in 1917–18, a decline in the number of students proceeding to England—preliminary enquiries seemed to have remained more or less stationary during these years—during 1919–20 the figures suddenly increased to an unprecedented extent, and even then, unfortunately, all students proceeding to England did not first consult the Advisory Committees, and consequently met with difficulties which might have otherwise been avoided. The Committees have been working fairly satisfactorily; the Secretaries have obviously taken great

pains to explain matters to students who applied to them; and the references to the India Office in cases of difficulty have shown how well they have appreciated these very difficulties. The Advisory Committees do not, themselves, communicate directly with the universities and obtain admission for the students who apply to them, but forward these applications to this department, which does the actual work of obtaining the necessary admission into English universities or educational institutions on behalf of Indian applicants. Except in so far as Oxford and Cambridge are concerned, there are very few cases in which it has not been possible to secure admission to suitable universities for properly qualified men, whose applications have been forwarded by one of the Advisory Committees.

30. The third point is interesting to note, viz., the increase in requests for information regarding Japan and America, especially with regard to technical training. Whilst it is doubtful whether the necessity of acquiring a new language will not always keep the number of students going to Japan fairly low, it is probable that the tendency to go to America will increase. It appears that the American manufacturers and business men are more generous in their provision of facilities for Indian students than are English manufacturers and business men. It is suggested, however, that the conditions in America are so different that training there may not prove too successful in India, but I do not feel that as between study in England or America this objection has much weight. It is important, therefore, that manufacturers in England should realise that the result of their inability or unwillingness to provide facilities for practical study of Indian students in their works will be that these students will go to America where they will learn to compete with the English manufacturers, and that, when their training is completed and they start in business, they will naturally tend to resort to America for their contracts, machinery, &c. Enquiries regarding America and Japan.

31. The Allahabad Committee notes the large increase in the number of applications and enquiries dealt with, from 197 in 1917–18 to 700 in 1919–20. This Committee, through its energetic secretary (Mr. Sorabji) was responsible for compiling Pamphlet VII of the Government of India Educational Publications, dealing with Japanese and American universities, which it felt was becoming necessary owing to the large number of enquiries regarding them. It was *recommended* by this Committee in 1917–18–19 that students should study Agriculture, Commerce and Teaching, and that this recommendation appears to have been followed in 1919–20 is shown by the large increase in students' enquiries on these subjects, especially Commerce and Agriculture. It is interesting to notice that study for the Bar alone is strongly deprecated as a ground for going to England, though the objection does not hold when a university degree is sought at the same time. While commending the Handbook of Information issued, the Committee expresses a strong desire for separate pamphlets on various subjects, *e.g.*, Engineering, Medicine, &c. Allahabad.

32. At Bombay, a former prejudice against the Committee is perceptibly diminishing and students no longer seem to avoid it. As compared with 294 enquiries in writing and 257 personal interviews in 1916–17, 1919–20 showed 619 enquiries in writing and 529 in person. The Committee noticed the great increase in enthusiasm for higher studies and for Government services (I.C.S., &c.). Here also enquiries about Japan and America increased largely. The most important need was, however, stated to be a well-defined scale of equivalence between English and Indian examinations. Bombay.

33. At Calcutta, a set of rooms was taken at the University Institute and was duly furnished and equipped, and a reading room and reference library established for students. A useful system was started of preparing and binding together files of reports, pamphlets, &c., and placing copies of these files in the libraries, colleges and reading rooms, so that students could consult them. Bulletins dealing with changes in the British universities, regulations, &c., were published and were much in demand. This Committee also felt the effect of the increased work after the war 370 interviews in 1919–20 as compared with 120 in 1916–17. There was a great increase in enquiries Calcutta.

regarding the Bar and the I.C.S. in 1918–19 (106 and 99 respectively), but in 1919–20 these figures had sunk to 62 and 47 respectively, and Engineering now took the first place with 124.

Bihar and Orissa.

34. Regular meetings of the Bihar and Orissa Committee have been held, and the usual incidental enquiries dealt with. The number of students applying for advice has increased to about 129 in 1919–20, as against 52 in 1918–19. Enquiries regarding electrical and mechanical engineering and industrial training have been on the increase.

Dacca.

35. In 1917–18, the Dacca office was transferred to a more central situation, and in the following year it became possible to engage a whole-time clerk and to keep open the Reading Room from 7 to 10 in the morning and from 4 to 7 in the evening, with consulting hours with the Secretary from 6 to 7. This led to a great increase of the work and in 1919–20 the Secretary pointed out that there were no students who could be unaware of the existence and activities of the Committee and added that if some went to England without consulting the Committee, it was because they did not desire to do so. It is interesting to note that the Magistrate of Dacca has followed the practice of the Government of Madras and refers all students who are applicants for passports to the Secretary. The work shows the same increase as the other Committees, there being 509 letters sent and 78 interviews in 1919–20, as against 150 letters sent and about 20 interviews in 1917–18.

Assam and Delhi.

36. At Delhi and Assam useful work has been carried on throughout the period under review and steps have been taken to bring to the notice of the heads of colleges and of others in these Provinces of the existence of these Committees.

Lahore.

37. The Lahore Committee met two or three times every year, and the reports show a large increase in their work, 934 enquiries and 53 interviews in 1919–20 being dealt with, as compared with 434 and 85 respectively in 1917–18. The increase in the enquiries for information regarding studies in Japan and America is noted. This Committee considers it right to advise students not to proceed to England, unless they have passed a University Intermediate examination in Arts or Science.

Madras.

38. The Madras Committee also reports an increased number of enquiries regarding Japan and America, especially for technical studies. During the latter part of the war, the work became somewhat reduced, but bounded up in 1918–19 and 1919–20, there being 253 interviews in 1919–20 in place of 180 in 1917–18. The Local Government here adopted the very useful practice of referring all applicants for passports to England for purposes of study to the Secretary of the Committee, thus ensuring that every student who left the Presidency was aware of the conditions in England and had an opportunity of obtaining useful advice. The average quality of the students going to England seems to be improving and the habit of early application is also growing. The need for pamphlets on individual subjects of education, such as medicine, agriculture, forestry, is urged.

Nagpur.

39. No reports have been forthcoming from Nagpur for the years 1918, 1919 and 1920, though many enquiries have been received by us from the Secretary.

Rajputana.

40. The Rajputana Committee has been in communication with this office regarding various applications, as necessity arose, but apparently no report has been received.

## GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

Various War Difficulties.

41. The continuance of the War resulted in no reduction in the number of male Government scholars, but the number of women scholars was affected by the embargo which it was found necessary to place on ocean travel in consequence of the submarine menace, and several women to whom Government Scholarships had been awarded were told to postpone their departure from India until the conclusion of hostilities, while others who were already

in this country had to return home *via* South Africa on the expiration of their scholarships. Great difficulties were experienced in obtaining passages to India, and many scholars were, therefore, detained in England for a considerably longer period after the completion of their studies than would have been necessary in normal times. As this delay was due to no fault of the scholars, and involved them in unexpected expenses for their maintenance, the Secretary of State decided that in all cases scholarship allowances should continue to be paid up to the date at which the scholar actually embarked for India.

42. As an instance of the difficulties with which the Students' Department had to contend in regard to securing passages, the following case may be quoted:—A scholar, who had finished his course at Oxford, applied for a passage and, after considerable delay, a berth was secured for him, and he was notified of the date on which he was to embark; that date was changed more than once owing to the departure of the boat being postponed, and eventually the boat was commandeered and all passages on her cancelled. A berth was then obtained for the scholar in question on another boat, and he duly started his voyage; but while still within sight of England the boat was torpedoed, and after an unpleasant experience in an open boat on a rough sea, he was landed near Plymouth and sent back to London, with the result that the task of providing for his return to India had to be faced all over again. Although this scholar was the only one who suffered the misfortune of being torpedoed, his case is typical of the difficulties regarding passage accommodation that were met with during the latter part of the War, and for a considerable time after the Armistice was signed. Passage Difficulties.

43. Another difficulty with which the Department was faced in regard to Government Scholars was that in consequence of the enormous demand for men for war service, the staffs of universities and colleges became so depleted that facilities for a suitable training in many subjects ceased to exist, or were reduced to such an extent that it was in some cases necessary for the scholars to repeat a part of their course of study later on, when hostilities had ceased. Reduced Educational Facilities.

44. As was stated in Sir Charles Mallet's report for the year to the 30th June, 1916 (para. 3), Government scholars were granted, during that year, an increase of 5 per cent. in their allowances to help meet additional expenses arising from the War, but as the War continued and the prices of all necessaries of life grew higher, that increase became insufficient and it was found necessary to grant further assistance. Increase in Scholarships by War Bonus, 30th June, 1916.

45. With effect from 1st January, 1918, the following war bonus was sanctioned by the Secretary of State:— Further Increase by War Bonus, 1st Jan., 1918.

(1) To scholars on an allowance of £150 a year, 20 per cent.

(2) To scholars on an allowance of £200 a year, 15 per cent.

(3) To scholars on an allowance of £250 a year, 5 per cent.

Subsequently, with effect from the 1st April, 1919, scholars on an allowance of £250 a year (*i.e.*, those in residence at Oxford and Cambridge Colleges) had their bonus increased from 5 per cent. to 20 per cent., and those on £200 a year, who were non-collegiates at Oxford and Cambridge, were given a bonus of 37½ per cent. instead of 15 per cent., no alteration being then made in the rate of bonus for scholars on £150 a year, or those on £200 a year who were studying elsewhere than at Oxford and Cambridge. 1st April, 1919.

46. Early in 1920, the whole question of the rates of scholarship allowance was taken up for consideration, and in view of the great increase in the cost of living that had taken place since the conclusion of hostilities, the Secretary of State in Council decided that, with effect from the 1st April, 1920, the rates should be revised as follows:— Increase in Rates of Scholarships and War Bonus, 1st April, 1920.

(1) Women scholars £300 a year, plus 15 per cent. war bonus.

(2) Male scholars at Oxford and Cambridge Colleges, £300 a year, plus 15 per cent. war bonus.

(3) Technical scholars £200 a year, plus 25 per cent. war bonus.

(4) Other scholars, £250 a year, plus 20 per cent. war bonus.

In fixing these rates, consideration was given to the fact that the scholars were called upon to pay income-tax, and that it was desirable for women scholars to be given an allowance which would enable them to maintain themselves in a somewhat greater degree of comfort than in the case of men. It should be mentioned that Technical scholars have their necessary fees, premiums and travelling expenses paid for them by Government in addition to their allowance, whereas all other scholars have to pay such charges from their allowance, with the exception of their passages from India to England and back, which are in all cases paid from Indian Revenues.

Number of Scholars.

47. The number of scholars under the charge of the Department during the period under review was as follows:—

| Year. | Technical Scholars. | University Scholars. | Language Scholars. | Domiciled European or Anglo-Indian Male Scholars. | Domiciled European or Anglo-Indian Women Scholars. | Indian Women Scholars. | Provincial Scholars. | Special Scholars. | Holders of Grants-in-aid. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1916–17 ... | 22 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 58 |
| 1917–18 ... | 16 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 51 |
| 1918–19 ... | 24 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 62 |
| 1919–20 ... | 26 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 59 |

Deaths.

48. Mr. Arjan Das, a Technical Scholar studying at the College of Technology, Manchester, unfortunately contracted pneumonia and died at the Royal Hospital, Salford, on the 17th December, 1918; and Mr. Todar Mal, a Language Scholar who was in Germany at the outbreak of the War, died at Bonn from influenza in October, 1918. By the death of the latter, India lost a Sanskrit Scholar who had already displayed evidence of exceptional ability and who, had he lived, would probably have won considerable reputation as an Orientalist. The MSS. of the work upon which he was engaged during his tenure of the scholarship have been handed over to the Students' Department by the Authorities of the Oriental Seminary at Bonn, where they had been deposited by Professor Jacobi under whose direction he had been studying, and arrangements are being made by Dr. A. A. Macdonell, Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford, in consultation with the University of the Punjab, for publication by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, of the most important of them, a critical edition of the *Mahaviracarita* of Bhavabhuti.

Scholars detained in Germany.

49. Of the other Language Scholars who were in Germany at the outbreak of War, Mr. A. Siddiqi safely returned to India *via* England on the conclusion of hostilities, after obtaining the Ph.D. degree of the University of Göttingen; Mr. Tara Chand Roy is still at Leipzic, having been prevented from obtaining his Doctorate of that University as soon as was expected on account of the death of the Professor under whom he was working, and the considerable delay that has taken place in arranging for the appointment of a successor; of Dr. A. H. Mansur Ahmed nothing has been heard for several years, and no information is available as to his whereabouts.

Scholars undertaking Military Service.

50. Of the Scholars who volunteered for military service, Mr. H. D. Bennet is still serving with the Royal Engineers, and has, it is understood, been offered a permanent commission in that Corps; Mr. A. T. Goulding-Davis has been appointed to a permanent commission in the Indian Army; Mr. P. R. Duncan resumed his studies on his demobilisation from the Royal Engineers, with whom he did useful and creditable service in Salonica, and has now been appointed to the Indian Forest (Engineer) Service; and Mr. J. P. Sears was unhappily killed in action in France on the 20th August, 1918, while serving as a 2nd Lieutenant with the Oxford and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

51. The distinctions gained by Government Scholars during the period under review have not fallen below those mentioned in Sir Charles Mallet's Reports. Among them the following are worthy of special mention:— Distinctions Gained.

Mr. M. D. Bhat, a University Scholar studying at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, obtained a First Class in Part I of the Mathematical Tripos in 1919, and was awarded a prize and scholarship by his College.

Mr. R. N. Cooper passed the Primary Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons in November, 1917; the second London M.B., B.S. Part II, with distinction in two subjects in December of that year; the M.R.C.S. in April, 1918; the M.B., B.S. London in May, 1918; and the F.R.C.S. in November, 1919.

Mr. S. N. Dhar, the holder of a special scholarship, was awarded the D.Sc. Degree of the University of London within eighteen months of his arrival in this country.

Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Khan, after passing the B.Sc. (Tech.) of the University of Manchester in 1917, when he was the only student to obtain a First Class in Electrical Engineering and was awarded a prize by the College, secured the M.Sc. (Tech.) in 1918, and was offered a Research Scholarship by the College, which he refused in order to enter a works for the purpose of obtaining practical training.

Mr. K. K. Mathur, a Scholar for Mining Engineering, obtained the Associateship of the Royal School of Mines, the Student's Prize of the Bristol Society of Mining, the Ernest Edward Gloeney Scholarship of £40, the De La Beche Medal, and the London B.Sc. in Mining Engineering with First Class Honours.

Mr. P. K. Parija, a Provincial Scholar from Bihar and Orissa, obtained a First Class in Part II of the Natural Sciences Tripos (Botany) at Cambridge in 1918 and was awarded a Frank Smart Prize and Studentship of the value of £200 a year for two years.

Mr. P. K. Acharya, a Sanskrit Scholar, obtained the Ph.D. Degree of the University of Leiden in June, 1918, and the D.Litt. Degree of the University of London in the following October.

Mr. Nilratan Dhar obtained the London D.Sc. in Chemistry in July, 1917, and the D. ès Sc. of the University of Paris in 1918. He was awarded a special grant from the Dixon Fund of the University of London.

Miss J. J. Jhirad passed the London M.B., B.S. in May, 1918, and the M.D. in July, 1919.

Mr. Lakshman Sarup, a Sanskrit Scholar, obtained the D.Phil. Degree of the University of Oxford early in 1920.

Mr. B. D. Puri obtained a First Class in Part I of the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos in 1918, and was awarded an Exhibition by his College. On the result of the College Mathematical Examination in the following year in which he also obtained a First Class, he was awarded a Blackburn Daniel Prize and a College Scholarship of £40.

Mr. S. G. Sengodiyan obtained a First Class in Part I of the Mathematical Tripos in 1918, and was elected a Scholar of his College (Emmanuel), and in August of that year was successful at the Open Competitive Examination for the Indian Civil Service. In 1919, he obtained a Wranglership in Part II of the Mathematical Tripos, and was awarded the Bhavnagar Medal and a special prize.

Mr. P. B. Advani, the holder of a Grant-in-Aid, was awarded a Scholarship of £100 for one year by the Manchester College of Technology.

Mr. K. L. Moudgill, the holder of a Grant-in-Aid, was awarded a Robert Donaldson Scholarship for Chemistry by the University of Glasgow.

Mr. S. P. Prasad, the holder of a Grant-in-Aid, was awarded a Scholarship of £100 a year for one year by Trinity College, Cambridge, for Physics.

Mr. N. M. Shah, the holder of a Grant-in-Aid, was awarded Mathematical scholarships, amounting to £130 a year by Trinity College, Cambridge.

Mr. V. S. Ghaté secured a First Class in the Oriental Languages Tripos at Cambridge in June, 1917, and in 1918 was awarded the D.Litt. of the University of Paris with the distinction of "Trés Honorable."

Mr. A. C. Bannerjee, a Provincial Scholar from Bihar and Orissa, obtained a First Class in Part II of the Mathematical Tripos in 1918, and was awarded an Exhibition by Clare College, Cambridge.

Mr. C. C. Chatterji obtained a First Class in Part I of the Moral Sciences Tripos, Cambridge, in 1917, and a First Class in Part II of the same Tripos in 1918.

Mr. K. Prasad, a Provincial Scholar from Bihar and Orissa, obtained a First Class in Part II of the Natural Sciences Tripos (Physics) in 1918, and was elected to a Foundation scholarship and a Hutchinson Research Studentship by St. John's College, Cambridge.

Mr. B. M. Rawlley, the holder of a Grant-in-Aid, obtained the London M.Sc. in Economics in 1918, and the D.Sc. of that University in the following year.

Mr. B. M. Barua, a Sanskrit Scholar, was awarded the D.Litt. Degree of the University of London in July, 1917.

Mr. Hari Chand, a Sanskrit Scholar, obtained the Doctorate of the University of Paris with distinction in April, 1917.

Provincialisation of Technical Scholarships.

52. It may be mentioned that the Government of India Technical Scholarships have now to all intents and purposes been provincialised, and are awarded by the Local Governments, who now correspond directly with the Students' Department. This arrangement has not in all respects proved satisfactory, as some Local Governments do not always appear to have paid sufficient attention to the rules laid down for their guidance when selecting such scholars. Several Scholars have, of late, been sent to the United Kingdom with qualifications inferior to those necessary to enable them to pursue their studies here to the best advantage, and one or two scholarships have been awarded to men of an age considerably in excess of the maximum of 25 years suggested in the rules. One Technical Scholar, who was sent over in 1919, and who has not yet finished his course of training, is now nearly 40 years of age, so that he will be returning to India to start upon his career at an age when most men have already established their position; and, on the other hand, he is less able, physically, to stand the strain of manual work while undergoing practical training than would be the case with a younger man. This case has been brought to the notice of the Provincial Government concerned.

Sussex Trust.

53. In addition to the students studying in this country with scholarships awarded by the Government of India and the Local Governments, the Department has also undertaken the duty of arranging and supervising the work of students to whom exhibitions and scholarships tenable in the United Kingdom have been awarded from the Sussex Trust, which is administered by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, under the Charitable Endowments Act of 1890. These scholarships and exhibitions are granted to Domiciled European and Anglo-Indian men and women, and are given with the object of enabling the holders to undergo a course of higher general, professional, or Technical education.

Firms providing facilities for Technical Training.

54. Among the persons and firms to whom acknowledgment is due for the assistance given in arranging or providing facilities for the practical training of Technical Scholars are: Messrs. Minton, Hollins & Co., Messrs. Sampson, Bridgwood & Son, Mr. T. C. Moore and Dr. J. W. Mellor, of

Stoke-on-Trent; Messrs. Bruce, Peebles & Co., of Edinburgh; The British Thomson, Houston Co., of Rugby; Messrs. Samuel Fox & Co., Ltd., of Stockbridge; Messrs. Clement Talbot & Co., Ltd., of London; the Great Central Railway Co.; Messrs. Ruston & Hornsby, of Lincoln; Mr. Palmer, Municipal Engineer, Hastings; Mr. E. Worrall, Municipal Engineer, Stretford; the Chief Engineer of the Bristol Corporation Electricity Department; the Medland Railway Co.; the Metropolitan Railway Carriage & Finance Co., Smethwick; the North British Locomotive Co., Ltd.; the Westburn Sugar Refineries, Greenock; the British Aluminium Co.; the Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd.; the Eglinton Silica Brick Co., Ltd., Glasgow; the Gwersylt Silica Brick Co., Sheffield; the North Eastern Railway Co.; Messrs. Napier & Co., Ltd.; the Caledonian Railway Co.

## 21, CROMWELL ROAD.

55. It is unnecessary to refer to the origin of the institution at 21, Cromwell Road, beyond saying that it was established in 1910, and was inaugurated primarily as a centre for Indian Students and for English Societies and persons interested in India and Indian Students. A certain number of beds were made available—the avowed intention being, not that permanent residence should be provided, but that the house should act rather as a clearing house where students could be accommodated immediately on their arrival until they were able to settle their proposed work and to establish themselves in more permanent lodgings. The Educational Adviser's Office, with the Bureau of Information (formerly housed in the India Office), was transferred to Cromwell Road, and the Northbrook Society and the National Indian Association both rented rooms in the house. Organisation.

56. The house is controlled by a House Managing Committee responsible to the Secretary of State (now to the High Commissioner for India), and the functions of the Committee consist in the administration of funds and the general supervision of the arrangements of the house. The Committee consisted originally of the Educational Adviser, two members nominated by the Secretary of State, a member nominated by the Committee of the Northbrook Society and a member nominated by the Committee of the National Indian Association, which occupy rooms in the building. In September, 1919, the number of members nominated by the Secretary of State was increased from two to four, with a view to the appointment of Indian members of the Council to the Committee. This Committee generally met once a week. There is also a Warden who is responsible for the effective management of the House under the general direction of the House Managing Committee. The Warden is also Assistant to the Local Adviser and is thus, in his dual capacity, able to assist students coming to the house. He deals with all applications for admission to the Hostel, controls the housekeeper and staff of servants, except in so far as the National Indian Association and Northbrook Society are concerned, and deals with all complaints. House Management Committee.

57. The original intention already referred to, viz., to use the hostel as a clearing house only, was defined in 1910 by the laying down of a rule that a week was to be the length of the stay of any individual students, though extension could be granted at the discretion of the Warden; but this question of accommodation presented many difficulties in practice. Boats from India might be delayed; students from India who had written for accommodation might not arrive, with the result that the beds which had been reserved for them and which could have been utilised by other applicants, were left vacant and the means of regulating admissions in such a manner that the loss to the house was reduced to a minimum became exceedingly difficult. A considerable latitude was therefore given to the interpretation of a "temporary nature," and students have been allowed to stay in the house for long periods on the understanding that during the months of pressure—August, September and October—they may have to vacate their rooms at a moment's notice. Accommodation

58. The following figures show the numbers who took advantage of the facilities for staying in the House. The average accommodation up to the year 1920 was for 18–20 students :—

| | | | Years of War. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Years from April 1st to March 31st. | 1912–13. | 1913–14. | 1914–15. | 1915–16. | 1916–17. | 1917–18. | 1918–19. | 1919–20. |
| Separate visits ... | 393 | 377 | 374 | 430 | 295 | 318 | 344 | 725 |
| New arrivals ... | 124 | 142 | 106 | 67 | 54 | 26 | 50 | 336* |
| Daily Average of Residents ... | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 20† |

Food.

59. During the period with which I am dealing, war difficulties came to a climax. Essential food-stuffs were controlled, and those that were uncontrolled, were, owing to their great shortage, practically unobtainable. Most of the men-servants joined the Army, and most of the maid-servants left for munition work, so that it became exceedingly difficult to obtain an adequate staff. In addition the cost of living rose rapidly, not only in regard to food-stuffs, but with regard to coal, gas, electricity, laundry, &c. In 1916 the grant from the Secretary of State was increased from £500 to £600, and even then, in order to meet expenses it became necessary to raise the charges for resident students from *24s. 6d.* a week to *28s.* a week, and again in 1919 to *31s. 6d.* a week. The grant from the Secretary of State was increased to £800 in 1917 and to £1,000 in 1918. It must be admitted frankly that even with the increased charges it was still impossible to cater for students as well as was desirable, but this was due completely to war conditions, and the same difficulties that were met with at Cromwell Road were met with in every club, lodging house, and private household in the Kingdom. The problem was very often to do without all that was not strictly essential, and to rest content with inferior quality when better qualities were unavailable. It is to be feared that some new arrivals did not quite appreciate the difficulties, but, in any case, the number of students who resorted to the house proved conclusively that the majority were alive to the conditions. It may be mentioned that since the war these difficulties have been to a large extent overcome.

Social Activities.

60. I have referred to the various entertainments which took place at this house in quoting the annual reports of the London Local Adviser. I may say that Cromwell Road maintained its name as a centre for social activity, many parties being held at which both Indians and English people were enabled to meet one another, and more important even than this, Cromwell Road was able to play its part in the War by entertaining numerous Indian Officers and men who passed through London during that time.

## PART II.

## THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT FROM 1ST APRIL, 1920, TO 31ST MARCH, 1921.

61. To come now to the work of the Department during the past financial year, 1st April, 1920 to 31st March, 1921.

This has been an eventful year for the Department, as it has seen the transfer of the control of its work from the Secretary of State at the India Office to the High Commissioner for India, with consequent re-organisation and changes.

* A very large influx of students arrived in England this year probably due to the cessation of war and the favourable rate of exchange.

† The average is high due to the fact that eight more beds were available during four months of pressure (but see paragraph 96 of this report).

62. Before the alteration, the centre of the Organisation was at the India Office, where Dr. (now Sir Thomas) Arnold, as Educational Adviser for Indian Students to the Secretary of State, was Head of the whole Department, being under the direction of the Secretary of State, and controlled the work of the various Local Advisers in England, and was in intimate touch with the Advisory Committees in India. Control of matters of policy, of the work of the Government scholars, of applications for admissions to Oxford and Cambridge, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and general supervisory work was carried out at his Office. Mr. R. E. Field acted as Assistant. Under the control of Sir Thomas Arnold were the Local Advisers at London, Manchester. Edinburgh and Glasgow, of whom the most important was the Local Adviser, London, whose office was established at 21, Cromwell Road. He was assisted by Mr. R. M. J. Knaster, B.A. (who was also Warden at 21, Cromwell Road), and Mr. V. I. Gaster, B.A. The work of this latter office was important owing to the fact that, although it was nominally concerned with London only, nearly all students passed through London, and consequently consulted the Cromwell Road Office as to their studies and the possibility of vacancies at the various institutions, &c., whilst new arrivals, accommodated at the Hostel, naturally consulted the Local Adviser, whose office had been established there. Applications for admission to the universities other than those where there were already Local Advisers established, were made from this office, and a large amount of overlapping and duplication resulted from the existence of two offices in London, whose work was not absolutely differentiated. I mention this in passing as it will tend to explain the meaning of the re-organisation. Organisation.

63. On 1st October, 1920, the Department was transferred to the High Commissioner for India in London, as local representative of the Indian Governments; the post of Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State was abolished and it was decided to combine the work of the offices of the Educational Adviser at the India Office and of the Local Adviser, London, at 21, Cromwell Road, and to unite these at the office of the High Commissioner (the actual amalgamation taking place on the 21st February, 1921). Two Joint Secretaries were to be in charge of the Department, one of whom was Mr. N. C. Sen, previously Local Adviser, London, whilst the duties of the other were discharged by Mr. J. W. Bhore, Secretary to the High Commissioner, pending the appointment of a separate Officer (Mr. T. Quayle, D.Litt., M.A.), who only took up his functions after the expiration of the period under review. Mr. R. E. Field, Mr. R. M. J. Knaster, and Mr. V. I. Gaster became Assistants to the Joint Secretary, Mr. Knaster retaining his position as Warden at 21, Cromwell Road. The position of the Local Advisers at Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh, was not affected by the alteration. It in no way involved a change in the functions of the Local Adviser, London, or of the general work; and though the changed conditions have not been in operation long, it may confidently be asserted that a more efficient organisation has been set up, whereby much overlapping and duplication has been avoided whilst the different branches of the work have been more easily and conveniently delimited. It may be added that a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Earl of Lytton has been appointed by the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Government of India to consider a variety of questions relating to the conditions affecting Indian students in this country and that it is now prosecuting its enquiries here. Transfer of Department to High Commissioner for India.

## THE LONDON BUREAU.

64. The work of the office during this year has shown a very large increase, and the staff has been working at high pressure, especially during the "rush" months between July and October, when large numbers of students arrived in England, many without having made any satisfactory arrangements for their studies.

The following table shows the amount of correspondence dealt with, the number of interviews and the number of students interviewed.

| — | At 21, Cromwell Road. 1st April, 1920 to 20th February, 1921. | At 42, Grosvenor Gardens. 21st February, 1921 to 31st March, 1921. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. Total number of individual students interviewed* ... ... | 988 | 98 | 1,086 |
| II. Total number of newly arrived students interviewed (included in I) ... ... ... ... | 502 | 15 | 517 |
| III. Total number of interviews given | 2,986 | 129 | 3,115 |
| IV. Total number of new students accommodated at 21, Cromwell Road on arrival ... ... | — | — | 196 |
| V. Letters received ... ... | 8,621 | 1,018 | 9,639 |
| VI. Letters despatched ... ... | 8,731 | 3,076 | 11,807 |

Ninety students were under the guardianship of the Local Adviser for London (now Joint Secretary) during the year, including 44 Government Scholars and eight Sussex Trust Scholars, and the balance in hand on 31st March of money held on behalf of students under guardianship was £5,053. The amount of money received on behalf of students during the period 1st April, 1920, to 31st March, 1921, amounted to £16,544 (of which approximately £2,431 was received for students not under guardianship and handed to them direct, or transferred to other Local Advisers under whose control they came). Large numbers of students, who had apparently omitted to consult Advisory Committees in India, or to read the various official notifications issued by the Government of India, arrived here thinking that they had but to present themselves at Oxford and Cambridge to receive admission, and many were bitterly disappointed at the last moment, as they were compelled, very often, to revise the whole of their programme of studies before they could obtain admission to another university. But during the year, promises of admission were obtained in 118 cases to universities or educational institutions (other than Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh).

The enquiries dealt with by the Bureau of Information were more numerous. A large number asked for special information regarding the exemptions available, and as far as possible detailed answers were forwarded in reply. A special feature of the year's work has been the large increase in enquiries concerning women's education, and the help of the Department in finding schools for boys and girls has been sought many times.

Engineering Adviser's Report.

65. The Engineering Adviser reports that for the year now under review 93 new Indian students applied to him for specific advice and direction with regard to Engineering, Technical Education and Training, and many enquiries were made for their admission to colleges and engineering schools, as well as for their apprenticeship and pupilage with manufacturers, engineers and railways. In the course of these arrangements, 160 interviews and consultations were held with the students, besides the great amount of correspondence with, and on behalf of, students resident here, and with parents and guardians of students in India. From the period from 1916 to 31st March, 1921, 441 students were assisted with advice for Engineering and Technical Training, and it is interesting to note that Bengal, Bombay and the Punjab supplied two-thirds of this number.

* This does not include students who were in touch with the Department by correspondence but who were not actually interviewed.

66. Of the 93 who applied for advice this year, 44 applied in respect of Civil Engineering, 11 for Mechanical Engineering, one for Mining Engineering, five for Traffic Department on Railways, and one for Technology. The Engineering Adviser again comments regarding the 44 students who have come here for training as civil engineers, and suggests the advisability of considering whether their training could not be just as efficiently, and much more cheaply obtained in India. It should be emphasised that this comment does not refer to the other branches of Engineering. Civil Engineering

67. Reference is made to the preliminary training of the students received in India. Of the 93 students above-mentioned, 22 had graduated, 19 had passed the Intermediate Science or Arts, 26 had matriculated, and 26 had come from school; that is to say, nearly 50 to 60 per cent. were inadequately qualified, and could profitably have remained in India for another year or two for further education before coming to England. Mr. Campion declares that it is most inadvisable for Engineering students to enter on a course of study for a degree in this country before they have passed the Intermediate examination, as nothing less than this admits them to an English University (except by a concession in special circumstances), and time and money are continually being wasted in qualifying and passing preliminary examinations in this country, which would have been unnecessary had the Intermediate been passed in India. Preliminary Training in India.

68. He also draws attention to the fact that practical training on Indian railways is obtainable for students as premium pupils, this concession having been arranged by the Government Director of Railways, India Office, with the leading Indian Railway Companies, at the time of the issue of the Report of the Morison Committee in 1913. Training in Indian Railways.

## PROVINCIAL LOCAL ADVISERS.

69. In October, 1920, Dr. James Miller, the Local Adviser at Edinburgh, resigned his position to become Professor in Pathology at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, and Dr. J. E. Mackenzie succeeded him. There are 172 matriculated Indian students at this University, divided among the various faculties, as follows: 42 were in the Faculty of Arts; 74 in Science; 2 in Law; and 54 in Medicine. During the course of the year, there were 10 students under guardianship, one of whom left in July, 1920, to return home. It is pleasant to learn from Dr. Mackenzie that he has established happy relations with the students, and that intercourse with them has been of a most friendly character. The amount of correspondence has increased very greatly, especially concerning applications and enquiries regarding admission. Since March, 1920, the number of applications for admission to the University, received through this Department, was 38, of which 26 were successful, and the corresponding numbers received direct from India were nine and five respectively. Edinburgh.

70. A special difficulty mentioned by the Local Adviser arises from the fact that students sometimes do not realise the importance of determining at once the name by which they propose to be known, and keeping to it. For instance, Charan Singh, C. S. Rathee, R. C. Singh, are the names of one and the same student as expressed at different times, and this leads to much confusion. Change of Name by Students.

71. Dr. Mackenzie has taken the opportunity of visiting a number of Indian students in their lodgings, as in Edinburgh the great majority of students are obliged to live in rooms, there being no residential colleges at Edinburgh and the only hostels administered by the University being those for women students. The Indian hostel (which is not a University institution) was opened in the winter by Sir Alfred Ewing, K.C.B., at 5, Grosvenor Crescent, and has been very successful under the management of its warden, Mr. S. S. Singha, providing accommodation for some 38 students and carrying on important social work. The Parsee Union is more of an ordinary club, but it has six bedrooms available, mainly for temporary use. Lodgings.

72. A new degree, the Ph.D. (Doctor of Philosophy) was instituted in October, 1920, to be granted to graduates of Edinburgh or other approved universities, who have completed special study or research during not less University Changes.

than three academic years, and have presented a thesis embodying the results of their work. It is noted that the fees will be shortly raised—probably 50 per cent. in the Arts and Science Faculties; $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in the Law and Divinity Faculties, and 40 per cent. in the Faculty of Medicine. The Matriculation fee may be increased by 100 per cent. and the examination fees for graduation to be about 50 per cent. from the 1st October, 1921.

Examination in English.

73. Another important change to which attention must be drawn is the institution of a compulsory examination in English for all Indian students who are exempted from the Preliminary Examination by examinations such as the Intermediate or Matriculation; this regulation, however, does not apply to candidates who have already obtained a degree.

Advisability of passing Intermediate Arts or Science in India.

74. The Local Adviser from his own experience strongly advises that intending students should pass the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University before joining a Scottish University, as this will secure exemption from the Preliminary Examination of the Scottish Universities Entrance Board, and will thus avoid the expenditure of time and money in studying for it.

Glasgow.

75. In June, 1920, Mr. Nicholson, who had been Local Adviser at Glasgow since October, 1919, died and was succeeded by Mr. R. M. Brown, B.Sc. He reports that the congestion in the Department, due, of course, to the post-war conditions, had become so great that no applications for admission to the 2nd year classes, in the Session 1920–21, could be entertained. This is undoubtedly a hardship, but is unavoidable while the present congestion continues. He draws attention to the fact that most of the students come to study Engineering and states that there is a probability that the course at the University will be increased to four years, though this has not yet been definitely decided. This University has also started a graduation course in Aeronautics, which was well attended and proved very successful. Three Indian students were attending this class. There are approximately 64 students at Glasgow at the University and Royal Technical College, of whom 38 were admitted for the Session 1920–21. The number of applications received by the University, either direct or from the Indian Students' Department, was 63.

There were four students under guardianship at the beginning of the session, one of whom has recently returned to India. Four students graduated during the session.

Manchester.

76. In May 1920, Mr. H. Richardson, M.Sc., retired from his post as Local Adviser at Manchester on accepting the position of Principal of Bradford Technical College, and Mr. James Moir, M.A., M.I.M.E., Vice-Principal and Senior Tutor of the College of Technology, Manchester, was appointed as his successor as from the 1st of June. There are 19 Indian students studying at the Manchester University—12 in the Faculty of Technology, three in the Faculty of Science, three in the Faculty of Commerce, and one in the Faculty of Education. One student is under the guardianship of the Local Adviser and five are Government of India scholars. Since 31st March, 1920, 25 applications for the admission of Indian students for the session 1920–21 were received by the Local Adviser from this Department, and of these five obtained admission, one to an Honours Course in Engineering, whilst five were placed on the waiting list for the year 1921–22, and in all probability will be admitted next October. It was, unfortunately, not possible to admit the remaining applicants chiefly owing to the lack of space. Positions with an Engineering Firm have been obtained for two Indian students, who also attend part-time classes in Engineering in the College.

## OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

77. Applications for Oxford and Cambridge are still abnormally large, and hence it has become increasingly difficult to gain admission there. At Oxford, the Secretary to the Delegacy for Oriental Students reported to the Department that for October, 1920, vacancies for 23 students had been found, out of the applicants whose papers had been forwarded through this office, whilst the Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee at Cambridge reports that the corresponding number was 19. It may be noted here that the decision which has just been arrived at as regards the similar

numbers for this year, gives 16 promises of admissions to Oxford and 14 promises of admissions to Cambridge, excluding the cases of Government Scholars.

## THE INDIAN ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

78. The Indian Advisory Committees have been continuing their very useful work during this year and the volume of correspondence between the office and the Committees has shown to the full the usefulness of the whole organisation. The 11 Committees are constituted as follows :— 1920-1921.

| *Committee* | *Secretary's Name* |
|---|---|
| Allahabad, U.P. | R. K. Sorabji, Esq. |
| Madras | Arthur Davies, Esq. |
| Calcutta, Bengal. | J. C. Coyajee, Professor. |
| Dacca, Bengal. | B. N. Das, Professor. |
| Bombay. | F. M. Dastur, Professor. |
| Nagpur, C.P. | S. R. Pandit, Esq. |
| Lahore, Punjab. | Kunwar Dalip Singh. |
| Bankipore, Behar and Orissa. | W. V. Duke, Esq. |
| Gauhati, Assam. | J. Barooah, Esq. |
| Ajmere, Rajputana. | F. A. Leslie-Jones, Esq. |
| Delhi. | S. K. Rudra, Esq. |

It has always been the practice of the Department to notify all the Advisory Committees of every important change made in the regulations of the various English universities, and this has proved especially necessary now when the changes have been so frequent, as it is naturally impossible to print a new edition of the Handbook every time an important change is made in the regulations of a university. By a system of circular letters, however, much has been done to keep the Advisory Committees fully posted.

79. The annual report of the Allahabad Committee shows that approximately 384 students made enquiries in writing and probably 25, who actually sent formal applications to England through the Secretary, sailed. The personal enquiries during this year numbered 300. Allahabad.

It is interesting to note that of the 25 students who actually sailed for England, six desired to study Engineering, four Medicine, and other subjects such as I.C.S., History, &c., had an average of two for each. A large number of applications for information about education in Japan and America is noted, and the Secretary points out that at least two Canadian Universities—Toronto and Halifax—are willing to admit Indian students on the same conditions as to qualifications as are recognised by English universities. The Committee again explains its functions as being purely advisory, emphasising the fact that whilst it can insure that a student fulfils all the necessary conditions and takes the necessary certificates over with him to England, it cannot be held responsible for disappointment in case of failure to gain admission into any particular University or Institution. Moreover, special attention is drawn to the fact that the number of candidates from all over the Empire seeking admission is far in excess of the vacancies available.

The Committee, of which Sir Grimwood Mears is President, is being reconstructed so as to include experts and men lately returned from England who are well-acquainted with up-to-date requirements in Western institutions. The heads of 200 schools and 30 colleges are corresponding members.

80. Much valuable work has been done in Bengal by providing the leading colleges and libraries with bound files containing reports, pamphlets and tracts, and the Secretary of the Committee has compiled a Pamphlet of "Instructions for Students proceeding abroad for Education Purposes," which, it is proposed, should be supplied to all students seriously desiring to go abroad. This will probably tend to supplement the Indian Students' Department's Handbook of Information and keep it up to date. The second impression of the Pamphlet on "Admission to American Universities and Colleges" is now on sale. The Library section has been greatly improved and the collection of books and pamphlets (including English as well as foreign educational journals) has been augmented. The applications for advice during the year 1920–21 were 369, as compared with 292 in the previous year. The interviews granted were 552, as Bengal.

compared with 370 in the previous year. The letters received were 685, as compared with 415 in 1919–20, and the letters issued were 960, as compared with 496, in the previous year. All but 12 applicants had passed matriculation or its equivalent, and at least 109 had graduated. Arrangements have now been made to recruit the Committee by the addition of Junior Professors with foreign experience, from the post graduate department of the Calcutta University, as well as from the Medical College and Sibpur College. The educational aim of the students appears to have altered. The majority in 1918–19 showing an inclination to read for the Bar or the Indian Civil Service, but the popularity of these lines of work declined in 1920, and whereas Engineering had attracted 19 enquiries in 1917–18, the number increased to 124 in 1919–20, and 95 during the last year. The figures show also a perceptible increase for Medicine, and Commercial training, there being not less than 40 students desirous of studying this subject in England.

Bombay.

81. The report of the Bombay Committee states that this year it transmitted 61 applications for admission, including 21 to Oxford or Cambridge, of which 13 were accepted and eight rejected, the remaining 40, addressed to other universities, being all successful. The enquiries again show an increase over the preceding year, there being 681 enquiries in writing, as against 619 in the previous year, but the interviews sank to 379, as against 579 of the previous year. About 70 students proceeded to England with the knowledge of the Committee —ten to study for the Bar and 11 for Economics, 16 for Cambridge and the I.C.S., ten for Oxford and the I.C.S., seven for Medicine and seven for Engineering. Six hundred and fifty-seven documents were issued to 540 students who applied for them, against 559 in the preceding year.

Madras.

82. The Secretary of the Madras Committee notices that the volume of work is about the same as during the previous year. The number of interviews recorded (140) is probably much lower than the number actually held, as it appears that many of those given by Mr. Madhavan Nair (who acted as Secretary from 1st May to 31st December, 1920, while Mr. Davies, the Secretary, was on leave) at his house and elsewhere were not entered on the books. The number of students who proceeded to England is shown to be less than the preceding year, due partly to the fall in the value of the rupee, and partly to the congestion at the educational institutions in Great Britain.

The number of communications received in this year was 1,077, and the number of replies sent 962. The majority of students, apparently, who went to England, went to study for degrees in Arts and Science; seven went for the Bar; four Engineering; and five Medicine. Twenty of these University students went to London, five to Edinburgh, and four to Oxford.

83. Up to the date of publication of this report, no reports have been received from the other Advisory Committees in India.

## GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

Numbers of Scholars.

84. During the year to the 31st March, 1921, the number of scholars under the charge of the Students' Department has considerably increased, partly owing to the award of special scholarships from Provincial Revenues, and partly to the arrival of students to whom scholarships had been awarded in previous years, but whose departure from India had been delayed for one reason or another.

The number of scholars under the charge of the Department during the year under review was as follows:—

| Technical Scholars. | University Scholars. | Domiciled European or Anglo-Indian Male Scholars. | Domiciled European or Anglo-Indian Women Scholars. | Provincial Scholars. | Language Scholars. | Indian Women Scholars. | Special Scholars. | Holders of Grants-in-Aid. | Holders of Sussex Trust Exhibitions or Scholarships. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 80 |

85. It is worthy of mention that Mr. R. N. Cooper continued his successes by obtaining the M.S. degree of the University of London in July, 1920, and that two scholars, Mr. J. A. Frost and Mr. J. McDougall, have won athletic distinction. The former has played hockey for his College (Trinity) and Cambridge University, and only just failed to get his "blue" for tennis in 1920. He has now been elected Secretary of the Cambridge University Lawn Tennis Club, while Mr. McDougall, immediately upon going into residence at Merton College, Oxford, in the autumn of 1920, became a regular member of the University Hockey team, and has also played for Scotland. Distinctions.

86. Considerable difficulty has recently been experienced in securing the facilities for practical training needed by the Technical Scholars. To some extent this difficulty is the result of the trade depression now prevalent in the United Kingdom, and it cannot, of course, be expected that manufacturers will admit students to their works when they are working on short time and are finding it necessary to discharge large numbers of their regular employees. In that respect the difficulty of obtaining practical experience is shared by students of all nationalities, and is in no way peculiar to Indian students who, in fact, have in some cases secured facilities that would have been denied to natives of the British Isles. But difficulties have also arisen on account of the hostile attitude said to have been adopted by Labour on the question of the admission of students to works and factories, and in one industry, viz., leather manufacture, it has been found necessary to report to the Government of India that no facilities for practical training can be obtained in this country on that account. While, however, much of the difficulty now being experienced in the matter of practical training is due to trade depression and labour troubles, it cannot be denied that in certain cases the unwillingness of manufacturers to admit Indian students to their works is due to a fear of competition and a belief—sometimes a mistaken belief—that the processes employed by them are secret and known only to themselves. Manufacturers who take up this attitude perhaps fail to appreciate that their refusal to admit Indian Students reflects a short-sighted policy inimical to the highest interests of the Empire, that the denial of the facilities desired will in no way prevent the development of the resources of India, and that the only result will be that the students in question will go elsewhere—to France, America, or Japan. The inevitable consequence is that they return to India with a knowledge and high opinion of foreign machinery and methods of industry, and a natural discontent at having failed to secure a welcome at the hands of English manufacturers, which cannot but have an undesirable effect. Facilities for Practical Training difficult to obtain.

In addition to those whose names have already been mentioned earlier (in paragraph 54), acknowledgment is also due to the following gentlemen and firms who have rendered assistance in providing facilities for practical training: The Gas Light and Coke Co.; Messrs. J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd.; the Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.; Mr. W. Chapman, Water Engineer, Torquay; the South Wales Power Co.; the Great Northern Railway Co.; the United States Glass Co., Pittsburgh; Monsieur Rizier Henri, Ravières, France.

## GUARDIANSHIP.

87. A system of guardianship, which it was originally intended should be shared by the various members of the London Advisory Committee when it was first appointed, but which was subsequently undertaken by Dr. Arnold alone, has developed into part of the regular work of the Department and is shared among the various Local Advisers—the Local Advisers at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Manchester, taking charge of the students placed under guardianship and of the Government scholars who study or live in these respective towns, and the Local Adviser for London (now Joint Secretary) taking charge of such students and scholars in all other parts of the Kingdom.

To avoid misconception, I would state again that no students are taken under guardianship except at the express request of their parents or guardians, and that these arrangements can be terminated at any time by a letter from their parents or guardians.

Consent of Parent to Annual Budget of Expenditure obtained.

88. Communication is always maintained with the parent or guardian in India, and his instructions obtained regarding the education to be followed. A detailed yearly estimate of the amount of money necessary for the use and maintenance of the scholars is submitted for his approval, and is rigidly adhered to. In exceptional cases, where unforeseen expenditure may be required, the consent of the parent in India is always sought. Students, who do not always realise that their incomes are limited, are inclined to resent the action of the Joint Secretary or the Local Adviser here in refusing his consent to some expenditure which is not absolutely necessary, and do not realise that he is only fulfilling his obligations to the parents in India. A specimen budget for a student in London, whose father is prepared to allow him £300 per annum, is attached:—

| | Per week. £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Per annum. £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Part Board and Lodging (*i.e.*, no luncheon or tea on week days) ... ... | 2 10 0 | | |
| Extra meals ... ... ... ... | 0 15 0 | | |
| Laundry ... ... ... ... ... | 0 3 0 | 4 5 0 | 221 |
| Travelling ... ... ... ... | 0 5 0 | | |
| Pocket Money ... ... ... ... | 0 12 0 | | |
| Fees and Subscriptions ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | 40 |
| Books and Instruments ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | 10 |
| Clothes (*i.e.*, excluding preliminary outfit) ... ... ... | | | 15 |
| Holidays ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | 10 |
| Illness (Doctor's fees, &c.) ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | 4 |
| | | | £300 |

It might also be noted that the Adviser himself, when he considers that a young man has reached the age and stability when he can with advantage control his own accounts, recommends to the parents that he should be released from guardianship; but it cannot be denied that the system has proved specially useful where newly arrived students are concerned. Time after time, from lack of good advice, such students have spent far in excess of what was required on clothes, lodging, &c., to the consequent annoyance of parents or guardians in India.

Shortcomings.

89. But I am afraid that it must be admitted that the system is not satisfactory in all respects. It has been emphasised in various communications that the guardianship exercised can and must be only partial, although the control over the students' finances is absolute. It is possible to assist students with recommendation and to assist them to obtain their admissions to universities or institutions. It is possible to arrange tutors, and it is possible, generally, to assist them to find lodgings when they are to be in London, and to help and advise them in any difficulties which may arise, but there is no provision for visiting the students once they are established, especially if they live out of London. The work of the office has hitherto absorbed too much time to enable any individual member to tour the country, however desirable it may be, with the result that unless the students actually write or come to the office, it is difficult to exercise other than purely financial supervision. If they move to lodgings of their own free-will, it is not possible to go and find out whether the lodgings are satisfactory. In fact, much of the control depends upon the estimate of the character of a student, formed on his arrival. The reform of this matter is receiving consideration at present and it is hoped that some more satisfactory arrangements can be devised. And it may be stated that the existence of two Joint Secretaries should enable one to tour the country freely in the future.

Rules of Guardianship.

Regularity of Remittances essential.

90. The Rules of Guardianship are printed in Appendix II of this report (p. 38). The important rule concerning the regularity of remittances is one the neglect of which causes much inconvenience both to the Department and to the student himself. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that it is essential that sufficient money should be available for the student, and that to leave a son to the risk of being penniless (as has happened more than once in the

hopes that perhaps the rate of exchange may improve, or for some other cause) cannot be justified for a moment. Once a young man, in a strange country, is started on the downward path of borrowing money, there is no saying where he may land.

91. The rule, insisting on the deposit of £40, was not insisted upon during the War period as the difficulties and irregularities of the mails during the war were fully recognised, but it is essential that this should now be maintained. But it should be understood that this deposit is not meant primarily as a reserve for use when remittances from India are delayed, but as an emergency fund for unexpected expenses, such as illness, or to contribute suddenly to a passage home, which may be required on account of ill-health, or for the sudden payment of unforeseen fees. A point which might also be noticed, and which has not apparently been realised, is that when large sums are received on behalf of individual students, a certain amount is set aside for current expenses, and the remainder is placed on deposit with a bank, thus earning interest at the current rate. The deposit of £40 under Rule 3 is generally kept on deposit at seven days' notice. Deposit.

92. The Government of India Scholars are under the general supervision of the Department, though the guardianship does not extend so far as in the case of private students, as the control of the expenditure is limited to the issue of the quarterly allowances and no further account is demanded as to the manner in which it is spent.

93. It is interesting to note that besides Government of India Scholars and private students placed under guardianship, many Trust bodies and organisations in India sending students to England for study, such as the Dufferin Fund and the Wadia Charities, have placed their students under the general supervision of the department, which has thus been able to render useful assistance. Several Indian States have also sought our assistance and have adopted, to a certain extent, the same practice. Some of the Sandhurst Cadets have been placed under my guardianship, and others have sought my help in finding tutors or arranging holidays. Various Students under Guardianship or General Direction.

94. The total amount of money under the control of the Joint Secretary and the Local Advisers at Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh on account of students under guardianship on March 31st, 1921, was nearly £7,000. Amount of Money under Control of Dept.

## 21, CROMWELL ROAD.

95. Various changes have taken place in the governance of the house during the period under review. The first important amendment was the recommendation by the Secretary of State to the House Managing Committee to co-opt a representative of the students on the House Managing Committee. In October, 1920, the High Commissioner for India having replaced the Secretary of State for India as controlling authority for the Indian Students Department, the right of nominating to the House Managing Committee hitherto exercised by the Secretary of State, now vested in him, and he accordingly nominated Mr. J. W. Bhore, Secretary to the High Commissioner, Chairman of the Committee. The Committee now consists of :— Changes in Organisation.

Mr. J. W. Bhore, Chairman
Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I.
Mr. N. C. Sen.
} Nominated by the High Commissioner.

Miss Beck (representing the National Indian Association).
The Warden (co-opted by the Committee).
Mr. P. V. Isaac, representing the Northbrook Society.

The staff of the house consists of the housekeeper and ten servants, all under the control of the Warden. There is in addition a part-time servant employed by the Northbrook Society.

Miss Beck, Secretary to the National Indian Association, who lives in the house, acts as Secretary of the House Managing Committee, and has been allowed free board and lodging.

Accommodation.

96. The hostel has given accommodation to 196 students arriving from India, and during the months of August and September the accommodation was taxed to the utmost, more than 60 arrivals from India being unable to be admitted; but such a possibility had been foreseen, and accommodation had already been secured outside. From the provinces, especially from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Glasgow, there have been 291 visits from students, for periods varying from three days to four or five weeks; but here again many students had to be refused admission owing to lack of room. In addition, beds were provided for 19 students, resident in London, who were unable to secure suitable lodgings, and had asked to be taken in until permanent lodgings had been found. The daily average of the students staying in the House for the period under review had been 15, and in all, 345 students have stayed at 21, Cromwell Road during the year, many of them more than once, the total number of separate visits being 506. When comparing these figures with those previously noted in paragraph 58, attention should be paid to the fact that the accommodation was not increased by the eight temporary beds placed in the Lecture Hall during the previous year, since this was found to be uncomfortable and unhygienic, and rooms at neighbouring hotels were secured for students, who arrived when 21, Cromwell Road was full.

Charges.

97. The high cost of living and the increased cost of the maintenance of the house—electricity, coal, gas, laundry, servants' wages, &c—necessitated an increase in the charge to students, the weekly amount being increased from 31*s*. 6*d*. to 38*s*. 6*d*. per week (this excluded lunch, tea, and laundry). An extra charge of 6*d*. a day was made for students staying for a shorter period than three days. The charge for meals was left unchanged. It should be noted that the grant from Indian Revenues was increased from £1,000 to £1,200 and later to £1,500.

Food.

98. Much improvement is noted in the quality of the food that it is now possible to obtain and serve, and that this is appreciated may perhaps be realised from the fact that a large number of non-resident students take their meals at Cromwell Road. The dining room will only accommodate 28 people, and often a second dinner has to be served. The service has improved considerably, and a further improvement is the installation of a hot table in the serving room, so that it is possible for late-comers to have their meals served hot. The charge is 1*s*. 6*d*. for lunch and 2*s*. for dinner. Economy has been effected by purchasing foodstuffs from wholesale firms, and by having food, as, for instance, jam, made on the premises.

Decorations and Alterations.

99. The outside of the house has been re-painted after a long period, and some re-decorations have taken place, and new stair carpet, &c., provided. The removal of the Local Adviser's office in February to 42, Grosvenor Gardens, made it possible to provide accommodation for a further ten students, and the total number that can now be accommodated is 32. As far as possible the various domestic furnishings of the house are being standardised—"unchippable" cups, saucers, milk jugs, of a standard pattern being purchased, and washing stand sets and other items being purchased on the same principle, in order to avoid lack of uniformity if an article is broken. The new rooms have been furnished on the basis of the following necessary articles for each student:—

One bed with woollen mattress, two sheets, four blankets, pillow case, pillow, bolster, and bed-spread.
A combined washing-stand and chest of drawers.
A hanging wardrobe.
A small table.
A book-case.
Chair.
Bedside rug.
A waste-paper basket.
Hot-water jug.
A gas stove, worked on the penny-in-the-slot principle.

All the bedrooms in the house are thoroughly cleaned and aired every day, and in winter extra blankets and hot-water bottles are provided for any student who requires them. Four emergency beds are available in the large enclosed verandah adjoining the lecture hall, which, during the winter months, is heated by radiators.

Various Facilities.

100. A continuous supply of hot water is maintained, and non-resident students can avail themselves of the use of the baths for which a charge of 6*d*. is made. Twelve lockers with keys are also available for the students, and a deposit of 2*s*. per locker is made. Luggage can also be stored in the large luggage room, and there is no charge for this to students staying in the house. There is a small charge for non-resident students of 6*d*. per package per month or part of a month. This was introduced by the House Managing Committee in order to keep the amount stored within reasonable limits, but the Committee do not undertake any responsibility beyond storage. Badminton in the lecture hall is permitted at certain hours of the day at a nominal charge of 1*d*. per game, and this has proved popular.

Entertainments.

101. The house has maintained its character as a social centre for Indian Students, and the lecture hall with its stage and large space available, has been of the utmost value to the house. Receptions and lectures have been arranged by both the Northbrook Society and the National Indian Association; the former has entertained, amongst others, Sir Ali Imam, and the latter has given receptions to the Earl and Countess of Reading, Lord Sinha of Raipur, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and others. These receptions have always attracted a large number of visitors, and have been attended by very large numbers of Indian Students. At Christmas a successful party was given by the two Societies jointly. The lecture hall has also been lent to outside Indian Societies, such as the London Brahmo Somaj and others, for their celebrations and receptions.

## PUBLICATIONS.

102. During the War, publications by the Department were, of course, in abeyance. The Handbook of the National Indian Association, which was issued in conjunction with this Department, was re-issued in 1919 in a 16th edition and in 1920 in a 17th edition. A great deal of revision was required in view of the enormous changes which had taken place and which are still taking place at the various educational institutions in England and it has been decided that future issues shall be made entirely by the Department. It is hoped to publish it in future in such a form that it can be sold either as one whole, or in separate sections dealing with various heads (such as Engineering, Technical Training, &c.). It is intended also to revise other previous publications with regard to the cost of living and necessary expenses of a student coming to England, in view of the variations in the cost of living in England and of the fact that the previous pamphlets issued are now completely out of date.

## BAR.

103. There are still large numbers of students studying at the various Inns of Court, the figures on 31st March of this year being :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Middle Temple ... ... ... ... | 311 |
| Inner Temple ... ... ... ... | 60 |
| Lincoln's Inn ... ... ... ... | 140 |
| Gray's Inn ... ... ... ... | 88 |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 599 |

Certificate of Joint Secretary.

104. Much difficulty has been met with during the year owing to the fact that quite a large number of students, who came over to this country had no intention, when they left India, of studying for the Bar and only later made up their minds to do so. The Consolidated Regulations of the Inns of Court lay down that certain certificates must be produced by students who are not ordinarily resident in this country. One of these should be from the Collector (or Deputy Commissioner) in the District in which the student's

family resides, or the Political Officer (or other officer of high rank representing the Indian Government) attached to the Native State in which the family resides. Failing either of these two, a Certificate from the Joint Secretary to the High Commissioner is required, but the form in which it must be given is definitely laid down in the Consolidated Regulations and commences as follows: "Enquiries have been made by the Advisory Committees in India," &c., &c. This Certificate can, therefore, be issued by the Joint Secretary only when a recommendation has been made on the student's behalf by an Advisory Committee in India, and if the student had not originally the intention of studying for the Bar, and did not obtain this recommendation, it is clearly impossible for the Joint Secretary to give it, with the consequent result that the Inns of Court will not then grant admission, and thus a considerable period, perhaps as much as six months, may be lost. The Inns of Court have shown themselves very generous in their interpretation of the Regulation and have, in some cases where the students have been well known to the Department, proved willing to admit them provisionally while the necessary recommendations or certificates were being obtained from India.

Generosity of Inns of Court.

105. Mention must also be made of the exceptional generosity of the Inns of Court (especially the Middle Temple) in making concessions regarding exemptions from the Preliminary Examination, as well as in regard to the number of terms required, to students who either individually or through members of their families, have a good record of War services. In this manner the Inns of Court have helped to give practical recognition to the great services which India has rendered to the Empire during the War.

## SOCIETIES.

106. I attach a few notes regarding the more important Societies interested in Indian Students, which come in contact with this Department.

National Indian Association.

107. The National Indian Association, of which the Patroness is H.M. Queen Alexandra, the President, The Right Hon. Lord Lamington, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., the Chairman, Sir Leslie Porter, and the Secretary, Miss E. J. Beck, has continued its useful work during this last year, and has celebrated in the course of this period the 50th anniversary of its establishment. The National Indian Association has played an important part in the spreading of knowledge of India and Indian people amongst the inhabitants of this Kingdom, and has done a great deal in bringing them together and breaking down ancient and old-fashioned prejudices. The Society has every reason to congratulate itself on the success of its efforts in this and other directions. It is still doing excellent work in assisting Indian students (both men and women) to attain the education they desire in this Kingdom, and to it also must be placed the credit of first establishing the Handbook of Information, which, as already stated, reached its 17th edition in 1920. The annual report for 1920 states that the total number of members at the end of the year was 141, and of associates, 223, as against 155 members and 221 associates in the previous year. The Society has to regret the loss by death of Sir Charles A. Lyall, who had acted as Chairman for many years, and who, after retiring from Chairmanship, still remained a member of the Committee. The amounts sent to India this year, as grants to schools and colleges for Girls, was £44.

During the year, the "At Homes" given by this Society have been very successful—one on March 31st, 1920, being in honour of Sir Jagadis and Lady Bose; one on July 19th in honour of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore; and one on the 6th September, 1920, in honour of the Right Hon. Lord Sinha of Raipur, before he took up the Governorship of Bihar and Orissa.

The Northbrook Society.

108. The Northbrook Society, of which the President is the Right Hon. Lord Hardinge of Penhurst, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., the Chairman, Mr. Austin Low, C.I.E., and the Secretary, Dr. S. A. Kapadia, also had a successful year. The last Report ends on the 31st December, 1919, and states that the end of 1919 showed 171 members, an increase of 13 over the preceding year. During that period, the average daily attendance at the Club was 30, who made use of its general, reading and billiard rooms. The social functions organised by the Club have also been well attended. There have been 7 Club At Homes during the year 1919, and also Christmas parties given by them in 1919 and 1920, in conjunction with the National Indian Association.

It has been felt that as the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society are working for the same object, an amalgamation would be advisable, and sub-committees have been appointed from each of these Societies to discuss this question. I think it would be advantageous for both Societies that such an amalgamation should be made, and this would, I have no doubt, further increase their usefulness.

*The Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee.*

109. The Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee (which was appointed in November, 1910, with the object of organising assistance to Indian students in temporary and pecuniary difficulties, and whose offices are at 21, Cromwell Road) has been carrying on its useful and beneficent work since its foundation, and has helped a very large number of students. This Society receives an annual advance from Indian Revenues calculated on the loans made and repayable from the loans recovered. The Chairman is Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., the Treasurer, Miss E. J. Beck, and the Secretary, Miss D. J. M. Dove. I have had to give a considerable portion of my time to enquiries as to the antecedents of students and to the work of the Committee. Many donations are received, but not nearly enough to meet the demands of the Fund, and it is regrettable to notice that many advances made to applicants by the Committee have not yet been repaid. In many cases, the aid of our Advisory Committees in India is sought to recover debts, and often successfully.

During the ten years in which the Committee has been in existence, it has aided 254 students from its General Fund, which receives some assistance from Indian Revenues, and 68 from a Special Fund, which was established to deal with distresses due to the War. The amount lent by the General Fund during this whole period is £4,638, of which £2,760 has been returned; £341 has been written off as irrecoverable, and there is still £1,537 which has not been repaid.

The Special Fund received a loan of £650 from the Secretary of State, and from this 68 different cases received help; £891 was advanced in loans, and of this £660 was returned; £79 written off as irrecoverable, and £7 has been spent on office expenses. There is still a balance of £184 to be accounted for to the High Commissioner.

*Indian Gymkhana Club.*

110. The Indian Gymkhana Club was established on the 11th December, 1916, and has gone from strength to strength. It provides the means for healthy exercise and opportunities for social intercourse with the best English playing clubs and Public School teams. Tennis and cricket have been very flourishing, and many matches have been played. The question of a new sports ground has been under consideration, as the Mill Hill Park Cricket Club desired to reserve the exclusive use of their ground and the Club had, therefore, to vacate the ground at Acton used since their inauguration. It has now acquired 16 acres of land at Thornbury Avenue, Osterley, and an appeal for £15,000 has been made for the purchase and development of the ground. The President of the Club is the Rt. Hon. Lord Hawke, the Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Carmichael, G.C.S.I., and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. B. W. Ramsay.

*The Burma Society.*

111. The Burma Society, of which Sir Harvey Adamson is now the President and Mr. H. Keene the Secretary, assists Burmese students and gives them what help they require. A house has been leased at Hammersmith, where they can be accommodated, and it has been possible to find quarters for most of those who applied. This Society has obtained annual grants from the Secretary of State for many years, and now receives £375 on the understanding that £150 per annum is raised in Burma. It is understood that latterly nearly £500 has been raised there. The work of this Society is being carried on very successfully.

*Indian Women's Education Association.*

112. The Indian Women's Education Association, of which the President is now Lady Wedderburn, and the Chairman Sir K. G. Gupta, grants scholarships to Indian lady students for study in this country, and a grant of £100 per annum for the two years 1919–20 and 1920–21, was authorised by the Secretary of State in Council subject to certain specified conditions. Miss Dwarka Balchandra, of the Diocesan College, Ballyjunge, was selected as scholar in

1920 and arrived in England in December of that year. She is studying at the Maria Gray Training College. Miss N. P. Ghosh, the scholar selected in 1919 is taking a further course at the London Day Training College.

Indian Students' Union and Hostel, Keppel Street.

113. The Indian Students' Union and Hostel, established under the auspices of the Indian National Council of the Y.M.C.A., at Shakespeare Hut, Keppel Street, was formally opened by Mr. Laurence Binyon on 4th February, 1920. The first Annual Report, covering the year ending 4th February, 1920, shows that this building has served the double purpose described in its title as a union and a centre for Indian students, and also as a hostel. The membership of the Union at the end of the year under review is given as 612, of which 31 were English and 581 Indians, mostly students. Of these, 84 Indians and 11 British students were resident members of the hostel, there being accommodation for 95 people in 77 single rooms and 9 double rooms. About six rooms have been set aside for temporary accommodation for new arrivals. A restaurant has also been established, where about 250 people a day take their food. The Union and Hostel is controlled by a Management Committee, of whom the General Secretary was, until lately, Mr. M. N. Chatterjee.

A special feature of the work has been the number of addresses by various prominent people, amongst whom were Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Sir J. C. Bose, Sir P. C. Roy, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Colonel Wedgwood, M.P., Sir Michael Sadler and others.

With regard to the financial situation of this club, the capital expense in equipping, decorating and furnishing the rooms is given as about £6,100, which was met out of the grant from the Indian National Council of the Y.M.C.A. The running expenses for the year exceeded the revenue from room rents, restaurant and other sources by about £6,000, including about £3,000 ground rent. This has been met to the extent of £2,000 by a further grant from the Indian National Council, leaving a deficit of about £4,000. A scheme is at present under consideration to secure a site for a permanent hostel, and the option of an extensive piece of ground at Golders Green has been secured.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Attitude of Universities, etc.

114. On the whole, considering the difficulties with which they have been faced, I think it only just to refer to the generosity which the majority of the educational institutions in this country have shown towards Indian students generally. The number of Indian students at the universities and technical colleges of this country may be estimated at approximately 1,500, and, considering the great pressure at these universities, the number cannot be said to show any disregard for, or neglect of, India. At the same time it is to be noted that, owing to the large number of applicants from the United Kingdom, India, and other parts of the Empire, and in fact from all parts of the world the universities have been so full that they have been compelled to refuse large numbers of applications. As a consequence they have been led to insist on a higher standard of qualification for admission and many concessions granted in the past have now been cancelled, and as a result many candidates—nearly, but not quite, qualified—have been refused admission. It should be understood that I am excepting Oxford and Cambridge, where the conditions regarding admission vary from College to College.

Inadvisability of coming to U.K. without having passed the Intermediate Examination of Indian University.

115. It cannot, however, be too strongly emphasised, and it should be brought to the notice of every student who wishes to come to England, that it is practically useless—except in exceptional cases—to come to England to join a University with less than an Intermediate Examination pass, as that is the minimum qualification for exemption from the entrance examination. Generous recognition of the war services of students or of their relatives has since the Armistice taken the form of substantial concessions, limited however to a definite period, and the Colleges are now more and more insisting on a strict fulfilment of their entrance and other regulations. Students not adequately qualified for admissions before arriving in England are thus obliged to spend time and money in preparing for a qualifying examination which might well have been taken before they left their homes. It is hoped to prepare

and issue in the near future a pamphlet giving general information about the entrance examinations of the various universities, and showing the Indian examination accepted in lieu.

116. It has been noticed that many students arrive in England in the early part of the calendar year, not realising that the university sessions commence in September or October, so that even if admission is obtained immediately no direct advantage is as a rule gained as the Degree courses must usually be pursued from the terms beginning in September or October. But application for admission to the session should be made as early in the year as possible. Commencement of Session in September and October.

117. With regard to technical education, many difficulties have been met with in finding facilities for practical work in factories, mills, &c. This is due, to a great extent, to the prevailing conditions of labour unrest in this country. Unemployment is now rife; factories are reducing their staffs and closing down their works; and hence opportunities for placing apprentices are extremely limited. Moreover, the attitude of the Trades Unions concerned is often a deciding factor. In many trades the introduction even of an English student is, I am told, resented, unless his parents have been closely connected with the trade, as it is desired to keep it, as far as possible, a closed preserve. Yet, in spite of this and other obstacles, various students have been placed in electrical works, engineering works, whilst a few have secured admission to railway traffic departments and training under Civil Engineers, or in offices, potteries, farms, &c. Practical Facilities for Technical Education.

118. A welcome feature of the work of last year has been an increase in the number of Indian women students who have come to study—chiefly Medicine—and most of whom have been working very successfully. In this connection it might be mentioned that a hostel for women students was started at Highbury in the North of London in July, 1920, by a number of well-known Indian ladies; this removed a long-felt want. A hostel has also been opened under the auspices of the London School of Medicine for Women at which eight rooms are reserved for Indian lady students of the School. The Secretary of State made a loan of £1,000 towards the initial expenses of this house. Several students have stayed there and it is hoped that advantage will be taken of this hostel in the future, as it realises two most important desiderata for Indian students coming to this country, *i.e.*, close association with English *students* and close proximity to the School itself. Women Students. Hostel of London School of Medicine for Women.

119. Though this has been an unprecedented year, full of grave difficulties for the universities and colleges in this country as well as for the students and their parents and guardians in India, the Department and the associated Advisory Committees, I am glad to say, can fairly claim to have to their credit a record of useful and important work. One gratifying feature is undoubtedly the increasing recognition accorded to the Department by the various universities and other educational institutions throughout the United Kingdom, who are now referring to us more freely than ever before for authoritative statements as to the value and validity of those certificates and other documents produced by Indian students upon which depends their prompt and definite admission. This often does away with the necessity for direct reference to India with its consequent delay and inconvenience, and much time and trouble is saved.

120. As to what may be called the personal side of the work of the Department there is every reason for encouragement and hope. During the War the activities and sacrifices on the part of His Majesty's Indian subjects as a whole were gratefully recognised and appreciated by all classes and communities in Great Britain, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the good feelings thus engendered will long continue to the great and lasting advantage of the students in this country, who are naturally sensitive to any kind of discourtesy or hostility. There is no gainsaying the fact that the majority of the students themselves by their conduct, ability and industry, and by their increasing record of success in academic and other fields of educational and allied activity, have created a very favourable impression on those most competent to express an opinion. If they keep in mind the simple truths that each Indian student who comes to this country may well regard himself as an ambassador for the continu-

ance of the most friendly and cordial relations, based on a spirit of mutual goodwill and understanding between the two countries, they may thus tend to do much for the welfare, happiness and prosperity of the Empire as a whole. But the students must realise that something more than industry and concentration on their part are required; the training, whether in the lecture room, the laboratory or the workshop is important, but it is not everything. In British university and college life, sport and social activities play a most important part, and he must be prepared and willing to cultivate that corporate life of his college –its debating and other societies, its recreation clubs, and so on—so that all these receive their due share of his time and enthusiasm. The great value of university and similar training lies exactly in this, that, whilst a man is equipping himself efficiently for his chosen profession, he has abundant and excellent opportunities of gaining from daily contact and co-operation with his fellow students in the class room or on the playing field those personal and social qualities on which real success in life so often depends. The difficulties and obstacles that sometimes stand in the way are not ignored—far from it; but they should not be found insuperable, as will be evidenced from the records of the unions and clubs in London, Oxford and Cambridge.

It seems to me that in the past there has always been a tendency on the part of both Indian and British students to lay undue stress on their assumed differences. But in my opinion if they will try to appreciate and recognise the good points in each other, their aims and characteristics, they will find that as students they have much in common, and there will be much hope for the future.

And the Indian students themselves can do much to help matters in this respect; they must make up their minds to imbibe and assimilate as much as possible of their new life and environment; they must not be unduly sensitive and regard with suspicion or distrust any aspect of their college life which they do not at first quite understand; they must remember that the British student is often just as shy and reserved as themselves, and just as afraid of making advances. In a word they must do what they can to identify themselves with the common life of their college, to cultivate that *esprit de corps*, that spirit of loyalty and goodwill to their college and their fellow students which in itself will do much to ensure them happy years of university and college life as well as a valuable and personal equipment for the days of work and endeavour that are to follow.

Conclusion.

121. In conclusion, I would refer to the work of the various members of the Department, and unfortunately I must commence with the losses which it has incurred. On February 27th, 1917, Capt. J. P. Adams, formerly Assistant to the Educational Adviser, and Warden at 21, Cromwell Road, died of wounds received in action, and his loss was felt severely by all his friends and colleagues at 21, Cromwell Road. I have also to record the loss of Dr. Nicholson, the Local Adviser at Glasgow, who succumbed to a sudden illness in 1920. Glasgow has had in addition the misfortune to lose Mr. H. Bamford, who was Local Adviser since 1913, and who retired in 1919 as the result of a severe stroke. Both of these gentlemen had worked hard in the interests of the Indian students committed to their care, and they will always be remembered by those who had the good fortune to come in contact with them. At Edinburgh, Dr. Miller, who had been Local Adviser since 1913, retired on October 1st, 1920, to take up the position of Professor of Pathology at Ontario; and at Manchester, Mr. Richardson, who had been Local Adviser since December, 1915, retired in 1920 to become Principal of Bradford Technical College. The good wishes of the Department follow them in their new positions. Thanks are also due to Drs. Clapperton and Duff, who acted for some periods at Glasgow between the retirement of Mr. Bamford and the appointment of Mr. Nicholson, and also to Mr. Murray Wrong and Mr. F. B. Fishenden, who acted at Manchester during Mr. Richardson's absence on military duty.

122. But the most noteworthy change in the *personnel* of the Department is undoubtedly the retirement of Sir Thomas Arnold, who took up the duties

of Professor of Arabic at the London School of Oriental Studies, when his post as Educational Adviser to Indian Students to the Secretary of State for India was abolished on the transfer of the Department to the High Commissioner. It would be difficult to overstate the value of the work on behalf of Indian Students in this country which Sir Thomas Arnold has performed. In 1909 he was appointed as Head of the Bureau of Information, and on the establishment of 21, Cromwell Road, took up his work there, where he remained until 1916. In that year when Sir Charles Mallet retired from his post as Secretary for Indian Students, having completed the re-organisation of the work during his four years of office, Sir Thomas became Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State, and in that capacity he directed the work of the Department and was in constant touch with that of the Advisory Committees in India. It was very gratifying to the Department to see that his services to it and to India were recently recognised by the conferment of a Knighthood on him.

123. I should like to express my grateful appreciation of the work performed by the staff of the Department. Mr. J. M. Campion, the Engineering Adviser, has, throughout the period under review, been of the utmost assistance in dealing with the engineering and technical problems, which continually arose, and has, by his constant courtesy and readiness to oblige the students, greatly helped in the work of the Department. The Local Advisers at Glasgow, Manchester and Edinburgh (Messrs. Brown, Moir and Mackenzie), although their connection with the Department has been of short duration, have given freely of their time and attention, not only to the many requirements of the students, but to the many complicated questions referred to them, and I have, as a result of their clear and careful replies, been able to send very definite and detailed informations to enquirers in India concerning those universities. Mr. R. E. Field's work in the Department since 1912 calls for special mention with particular reference to the War period, during which, in addition to his office work, he undertook, most successfully, the duties of Warden at 21, Cromwell Road. I am indebted to Mr. R. M. J. Knaster and Mr. V. I. Gaster for their efficient help, and for the tact and patience exhibited by them in their dealings with Indian students. Mr. Knaster has, in addition, proved a capable Warden at 21, Cromwell Road. Acknowledgment is also due to Mr. D. F. Bewers for his excellent work as Accountant and Head of the Registry for the Department.

124.—Particulars of the expenditure by the Department itself and on the state and other scholarships which it administers, will be found in Appendix I.

N. C. SEN.

# APPENDIX I.

## Statement of Actual Expenditure on Scholarships, Etc., and on the Indian Students' Department for the Year ending March 31st, 1921, and Estimated Expenditure for the Year ending March 31st, 1922.

| | *Actuals 1st April, 1920, to 31st March, 1921.* £ s. d. | *Estimates 1st April, 1921, to 31st March, 1922.* £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| SCHOLARSHIPS : | | |
| Allowances of Government of India scholars, other than Technical ... | 9,314 0 0 | 9,530 0 0 |
| Allowances of Government of India scholars, Technical Scholars ... | 6,600 0 0 | 6,720 0 0 |
| (*a*) Special Grants-in-Aid ... | 423 0 0 | 750 0 0 |
| Passages ... | 351 0 0 | 400 0 0 } (*e*) |
| Travelling expenses ... | 412 0 0 | 200 0 0 } (*e*) |
| Premiums, fees, &c. ... | 1,755 0 0 | 900 0 0 } (*e*) |
| TOTAL FOR SCHOLARSHIPS, &c. ... | £18,855 0 0 | £18,500 0 0 |

| | Actuals £ s. d. | Actuals £ s. d. | Estimates £ s. d. | Estimates £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT : | | | | |
| Salaries :— | | | | |
| Office Staff ... | 5,157 16 10 (*c*) | | 5,300 0 0 (*d*) | |
| Local Advisers at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow | 393 1 4 | | 400 0 0 | |
| Engineering Adviser ... | 172 18 3 | 5,723 16 5 | 250 0 0 | 5,950 0 0 |
| Grant to Oxford University for Expenses for Delegacy for Oriental Students ... | | 325 0 0 | | 400 0 0 |
| Grant to Cambridge University for expenses of Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee ... | | 400 0 0 | | 550 0 0 |
| 21, Cromwell Road :— | | | | |
| Rent, Rates and Taxes ... | 866 5 4 | | 1,000 0 0 | |
| Repairs, renovations, &c. ... | 1,405 18 6 | | 700 0 0 | |
| Allowance for incidental expenses ... | 35 0 0 | | 35 0 0 | |
| Grant towards House expenses ... | 1,411 8 1 | 3,718 11 11 | 1,500 0 0 (*f*) | 3,235 0 0 |
| Miscellaneous :— | | | | |
| Travelling expenses ... | 42 13 0 | | 25 0 0 | |
| Postage ... | 92 16 11 | | — | |
| Telephone ... | 5 6 3 | | 15 0 0 | |
| Advance to Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee ... | 70 15 10 | | 100 0 0 | |
| (*b*) Special cost of providing lodging accommodation for Indian Students at Cambridge ... | 147 0 9 | | — | |
| Sundries ... | 23 8 1 | | 25 0 0 | 165 0 0 |
| | 382 0 10 | | | |
| *Less* Repaid by Distressed Indian Students' Aid Committee ... | 80 0 0 | 302 0 10 | | |
| TOTAL FOR INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT ... | | £10,469 9 2 | | £10,300 0 0 |

(*a*) These are to enable students of exceptional ability to complete a course of study which they cannot otherwise finish owing to lack of means.

(*b*) This was a special arrangement entered into by Sir Thomas Arnold and sanctioned by the India Office to meet an apprehended shortage of lodging accommodation for Indian students.

(*c*) Details of this amount are as follows :—

| | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| Educational Adviser ... | 908 19 7 |
| Assistant to Educational Adviser ... | 538 18 9 |
| Local Adviser, London ... | 1,021 9 9 |
| Two Assistants to Ditto ... | 1,198 13 9 |
| Clerical Staff ... | 1,489 15 0 |
| | £5,157 16 10 |

(*d*) Details of this amount are as follows :—

| | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| Two Joint Secretaries ... | 2,250 0 0 |
| Three Assistants to Ditto ... | 2,030 0 0 |
| Clerical Staff ... | 1,020 0 0 |
| | £5,300 0 0 |

(*e*) These estimates were based on the actuals for 1919-20, those of 1920-21 not being at the time fully available, and are likely to require enhancement. On the other hand, expenditure on allowances will be below the estimate if the war bonus on such allowances is reduced from 1st October, as is probable in view of the trend of prices.

(*f*) Details as to how this amount is arrived at will be found in separate statement overleaf.

## STATEMENT SHOWING DETAILS OF BUDGET OF THE HOUSE MANAGING COMMITTEE AT 21, CROMWELL ROAD, FOR THE YEAR 1921–22.

| RECEIPTS. | £ | EXPENDITURE. | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boarders ... ... ... ... ... | 2,000 | Wages ... ... ... ... ... | 780 |
| Meals ... ... ... ... ... | 800 | Food ... ... ... ... ... | 2,500 |
| Northbrook Society—Rent... ... ... | 270 | Heating and Lighting ... ... ... | 500 |
| National Indian Association—Rent ... | 70 | Laundry ... ... ... ... ... | 160 |
| Grant for upkeep of the Law Library ... | 20 | Maintenance ... ... ... ... | 400 |
| Grant from Indian Revenues to meet difference between receipts and expenditure ... ... ... ... ... | 1,500* | Law Library ... ... ... ... | 20 |
| | | Furnishing rooms vacated by Local Adviser, London ... ... ... | 300 |
| | £4,660 | | £4,660 |

* This includes a special grant of £300 for furnishing the rooms vacated by the Local Adviser, London.

# APPENDIX II.

## Rules for the Guardianship of Indian Students in Great Britain.

Office of the High Commissioner for India,
42, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.

1. The Joint Secretaries to the High Commissioner in London, and the Local Advisers now appointed in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Manchester, are willing to undertake a limited guardianship of Indian students in this country, if their parents desire it.

2. It would be well that in all such cases parents should communicate first with the Secretary of one of the Advisory Committees for Indian Students now established at Ajmere, Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Dacca, Delhi, Gauhati, Lahore, Madras, Nagpur and Patna, some time before the student leaves India or takes any decision in regard to education in Great Britain, as these Committees are in a position to give useful information with regard to the educational facilities existing for Indian students in the United Kingdom and the expenditure which such education involves.

3. It is necessary in each case that the parent should instruct the Joint Secretary or the Local Adviser fully as to the allowance which he wishes his son to receive; that all remittances of money for the student should be sent direct to the Adviser or to a bank in the Joint Secretary's or the Local Adviser's name, in regular quarterly instalments in advance; and that a deposit of £40 should accompany the first quarter's instalment, to be kept in the bank and only drawn on if unforeseen contingencies arise.

4. The Joint Secretary or the Local Adviser will send to the parent of the student a full account every six months of the monies received and expended by him. This account will be audited at the India Office, and will be accompanied by a report of the student's progress. The Joint Secretary or the Local Adviser will at any time be ready to correspond with the parents of the students under his care, and to write to them freely on any matter affecting the welfare or progress of their sons.

5. The parents should send to the Joint Secretary or the Local Adviser clear instructions as to the course of study which they wish their sons to follow. It is very desirable that this should be thought out and settled before students leave India, if necessary in consultation with one of the Advisory Committees. It should be made clear to the student under guardianship that he is expected to follow the instructions of the Joint Secretary or Local Adviser, who will be acting under instructions from the student's parent. But when the student has once entered a College, the College tutors become primarily responsible on questions of discipline and education.

6. Students under guardianship should, on arriving in England, at once place themselves in communication with the Joint Secretary to the High Commissioner, at 42, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1, or with one of the Local Advisers.

Printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office
By Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Limited, 9, Eastcheap, London, E.C. 3.